

**VALLO**

# Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands

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The above photograph (shows the actual size) inner side of an 8-inch section of "VALLO" Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands in which 60 or more dead grubs or caterpillars can be seen. This, however, does not represent the full number of the kill as this photograph shows only one set of corrugations. The Band is actually a double trap as it not only traps the grubs in the corrugations lying immediately next to the trunk of the tree (as shown above), but a similar number are trapped and killed in the second series of small passages which are formed by the smooth outside section of the Band against the corrugated section.

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## Apple and Pear Export from S. Aust.

## Applications

are invited from established business houses who can undertake the agency in South Australia for well-established London fruit importing house

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Neptune Lime Sulphur Solution.  
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Neptune Spray Spreader.  
Berger's Arsenate of Lead (Paste or Powder).  
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Sicilian Sublimed Sulphur.  
Australian Powdered Sulphur.

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## OVERSEAS FREIGHTS.

SINCE THE DEADLOCK reported in our last issue, there has been much activity on the part of shippers and shipowners. Representatives of shippers of refrigerated cargoes waited on the Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, at Canberra urging the disbandment of the Australian Overseas Transport Association. That Association was formed some years ago, when there was a threatened increase in the rate of freights. The Preservation of Industries Act was then amended to provide that cargoes be lifted by the Conference Lines and that if outside steamers were chartered, a penal rate of 10 per cent. is to be charged on all cargo carried by the Conference Lines: it is this provision which exporters desire to be annulled.

While the exporting industries are urgently seeking a substantial reduction in freight, it is the fruit industry which specifically desires further amelioration, in particular, better shipping service to British and Continental ports. The fruit industry is able to draft the ideal programme of steamers for lifting fruit at the various Australian ports showing the varieties and quantities normally available, together with properly spaced arrival dates. There may be difficulties in the way of the complete fulfilment of this ideal programme; nevertheless, the stark fact remains that a complete revision of the fruit shipping programme is imperative. Fruit export cannot be continued under conditions which applied in the 1932 and 1933 seasons.

\* \* \* \* \*

The shipowners also interviewed the Prime Minister, stating their side of the question, but still declining to give certain detailed figures on which the export industries have challenged the shipowners.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking at the Executive meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, Messrs. J. B. Mills and G. W. Brown said they realised certain difficulties with which the shipowners were faced, but while appreciating these difficulties and the efforts which are being made by the shipowners to overcome them, the broad fact remained that the present position as regards fruit export was impossible. It was imperative for the shipping companies to arrange for wider distribution of cargoes and reduction of freight rates.

## FRUIT FOR QUEENSLAND.

## Spray Residue Trouble.

CONSIDERABLE REGRET has been expressed in Victoria because of the action of the Queensland Health Authorities in returning fruit from Victoria showing traces of spray residue. This action is authorised under Queensland's health laws which state that food stuffs containing any trace of arsenic or lead shall not be sold.

The question is being asked why Queensland should act so suddenly in this connection and without warning. Already growers have incurred severe losses in the forward and return freights besides losses in handling.

Queensland authorities would do well to note that many growers are now washing fruit in hydrochloric acid: the movement is spreading, but these reforms are not brought about in a day.

It would appear to be reasonable that Queensland should have given due notice of its intention to act in this way, the more especially as their regulations are probably the most drastic in the world. The interstate trade in fruit is very important and should be fostered; especially should cases of irritation and undue restriction be avoided.

## THE "FIREBLIGHT" EMBARGO.

## New Zealander States Case for Reciprocal Trade.

## N.Z. Principal Areas Clean. No Danger of Importation of Fruit.

Mr. H. C. A. Wardes fruitgrower, of Nelson, N.Z., who has been spending some time in Victoria, stated in a recent interview that New Zealand greatly regretted the Australian "fireblight" embargo. It was to be generally accepted that "fireblight" was not transmitted by means of fruit.

The large fruitgrowing district of Nelson was free of "fireblight": personally, he had never seen the disease. Nelson had an embargo on the introduction of fruit trees, stocks, and scions from "fireblight" areas, but there was no restriction as regards fruit.

It was reasonable, stated Mr. Wardes, that Australia should maintain its embargo against importation from New Zealand of fruit trees, stocks, scions and certain shrubs. But the embargo against the importation of fruit was difficult to understand. If sending fruit from N.Z. to Australia such would only come from districts absolutely free of fireblight.

Continuing, Mr. Wardes said there seemed to be quite a wrong conception in Australia as regards fireblight. The principal fruitgrowing districts were free of the trouble. The subject was rarely mentioned. Australia seemed to think that fireblight was rampant and that if Australia lifted the embargo fruit would come from infected districts. The opposite was the case. His own district was clean. He considered the Australian embargo unfortunate and unjustified. New Zealanders, and, he understood, Canadians also, looked on the embargo as a trade restriction, as it could not be justified scientifically. In any case, New Zealand could only send Apples to Australia in times of great shortage in the Commonwealth. Ordinarily N.Z. could not compete with the Australian locally-grown fruit. If fruit were sent it would come from districts which had never so much as seen fireblight. A similar instance appeared to be that connected with the sending of fruit from N.S.W. and Queensland to Victoria and South Australia. The two last-mentioned places were free of fruit fly and desired to remain so—but they did not put an embargo on fruit from N.S.W. and Queensland. They insisted that the fruit must come from districts free of fruit fly, and further that the fruit be subjected to rigid inspection. It was this same reasonable attitude which might profitably be adopted in connection with trade with New Zealand.

## CITRUS PACKING HOUSES COMMENDED.

Mr. J. A. Parkes, Manager, Victorian Central Citrus Association and Secretary of the Federal Citrus Council, urges growers in their own interests to support the district packing houses by having their fruit packed there. The question of standardisation, states Mr. Parkes, is all important, not only for local and interstate trade, but also because of the new developments as regards export.

Let us love so well,  
Our work shall still be sweeter for our love,  
And still our love be sweeter for your work.

E. B. Browning.

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. H. G. Such, who has retired from the Board of Directors of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation after many years' devoted service, was presented at the recent Conference with a handsome cigarette-case suitably inscribed. A vote of appreciation has been incorporated in the minutes of the Association.

Mr. E. J. Roberts, Governing Director of the Irymple Packing Pty. Ltd., sailed for London by the "Comorin" on July 18. Mr. Roberts, a pioneer of the dried fruits industry, has been forty years in the trade, and the object of his visit abroad is to study the marketing and distribution of dried fruits in Great Britain. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss J. Roberts.

Mr. H. G. Colombie, of Temple Court, Collins-street, Melbourne, left by the "Changte" on July 15 for a three months' trip, visiting the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, Singapore and Java. Mr. Colombie intends to investigate the possibilities of increasing such outlets for the export of fruit from Australia.

Mr. Charles J. Parnham, of C. J. Parnham Pty. Ltd., Queen-street, Melbourne, accompanied by Mrs. Parnham and their youngest daughter, Ethel, left by the "Jervis Bay" on June 8, for London. During his absence, Mr. Parnham intends visiting the Continent and Scotland, and hopes to return to Melbourne either at the end of November or beginning of December.

Mr. M. Vickers, of Lenswood, South Australia, a member of the Executive of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, was in Victoria during mid-July. He attended the field day at Harcourt and expressed appreciation.

Mr. G. B. Minns, Melbourne City Council Market Superintendent, was publicly thanked by the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association for his appreciated services.

**FRUIT SUPPLIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

**Growers Successfully Co-operate with School Committees.**

At the recent Conference of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, Mr. O. E. Hawkins, of Griffith, told of the success achieved by some Orange-growers at Griffith, Murrumbidgee irrigation areas, in supplying Oranges to school children.

Briefly, the growers consigned the Oranges to the railway stations nearest to the schools concerned, the parents' committee delivered the fruit to the school and arranged for each scholar to receive an Orange every day, for which the parents paid 2d. per week.

The oranges were of good quality, yet being slightly marked on the skin were not suitable for selling in Sydney. By placing with school committees for children, an outlet was found for Oranges not otherwise readily marketable.

The price received by the grower was 8/8 per bag of two bushels—an average of 26d. to the bag. The children got five Oranges for 2d., to their great benefit.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is suggested that this scheme with necessary adaptations be taken up generally in the supplying of schools with Oranges, Apples, and other fruits.

**BLACK SPOT OF APPLES AND PEARS.**

**B**LACK SPOT DISEASE was very prevalent last season, even showing up in some districts that were previously considered free from the trouble. Should the climatic conditions turn out somewhat similar this spring a recurrence of last year's trouble may be expected. Warm, moist weather in the spring favors an outbreak on the flowers and developing fruit.

Control measures consist of pruning out and burning all dead and diseased wood, and at least three sprayings as set out hereunder. If the weather conditions favor development of the disease, further applications may be combined with the first, second and third "cover" sprays for codlin moth.

The following spray programme is recommended by the Biological Branch as being the one most likely to give complete control:—

1. Spray with Bordeaux mixture (6-4-40) at "spur-burst" stage.
2. Lime sulphur (1 in 14), 26 deg. Baumé, at "pink" stage.
3. Lime sulphur (1 in 35), 26 deg. Baumé, at "calyx" stage, when the petals are falling, combined with arsenate of lead for codlin moth.
4. Lime sulphur (1 in 35), 26 deg. Baumé, combined with the first, second and third "cover" sprays of arsenate of lead, if necessary.

Bordeaux mixture is liable in certain seasons to produce russetting in Apples if used after the "spur-burst" stage.

It is not advisable to spray Trevitt Apples or coastal-grown Williams Pears with lime-sulphur after the "spur-burst" stage, while summer applications of lime-sulphur to Josephine Pears will cause defoliation and dropping of the fruit. Good results have been obtained in spraying Williams Pears on the coast by using Bordeaux mixture 6-4-80 in applications 1 to 4.

Lime-sulphur when combined with arsenate of lead is liable to leave a deposit on the fruit and leaves, which depreciates the market value of the former and appears to have a detrimental effect upon the tree through its action upon the latter. This objection may be overcome by the use of calcium caseinate, used in the proportion of 1 lb. of calcium caseinate to 80 gallons of spray. Calcium caseinate should be mixed by gradually blending it with small quantities of water until it is brought to the consistency of cream. This procedure will obviate difficulty in mixing and the formation of lumps. When combining the solutions, the arsenate of lead should first be placed in the vat, then the calcium caseinate and finally the lime-sulphur. It is advisable to use the spray as soon as possible after it is prepared, and care should be taken to see that it is kept thoroughly agitated when being applied.

The vigor of the trees should be maintained by the systematic use of fertilisers wherever necessary.—C. G. Savage and H. Broadfoot, in "N.S.W. Agric. Gazette."

**AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT.****Over 64 Million Bushels Exported.**

From figures supplied by the Department of Commerce, 5,669,747 cases of Apples and 680,592 cases of Pears have been exported this season. Exports from the various States were:—Tasmania, 3,119,240 Apples, 163,274 Pears; Victoria, to July 14, 1,452,870 Apples, 409,967 Pears; Western Australia, to June 25, 498,222 Apples, 46,977 Pears; N.S.W. to July 8, 326,492 Apples, 45,495 Pears; South Australia, to July 8, 253,789 Apples, 14,702 Pears; Queensland, to July 8, 19,144 Apples 117 Pears.

# Root Stocks of Citrus Trees.

By J. L. Provan, Horticultural Research Officer, in Victorian Journal of Agriculture.

(Continued from July "Fruit World")

## In a stock experiment

in South Australia, Quinn (4) found that the root-stock influenced the quality of the fruit produced by the scion. Thompson's Improved Navel Orange when worked on Rough Lemon stock was 16 per cent. lower in acidity than when worked on Sweet Orange stock. This stock also affected the maturity of the fruit, and it was possible to commence picking two to four weeks earlier from trees on Rough Lemon root-stocks. Oranges propagated on Rough Lemon stocks have a thicker rind and an inferior quality than when propagated on Sweet or Sour Orange stocks. Observations have shown that this effect occurs in South Africa also, where the Rough Lemon stock is widely used. Some workers state that this tendency to produce inferior quality fruit is only a passing phase, occurring during the vigorous growth of the young tree, but disappearing as the tree ages. The tendency to produce inferior quality fruit when young has been noticed in Victoria, where young Valencia Late Orange trees on rough Lemon stock have yielded fruit of poor appearance and decidedly low in total soluble solids (principally sugars), and with an acidity approximately normal. In one analysis made on mature fruit from a nine-years' old Valencia Late Orange tree on rough Lemon stock, the Brix reading (total soluble solids) was only 8.73 deg., and the acidity was 1.12 per cent. Good quality Valencia Late Oranges, picked the same day, from the same locality, but from a 25-years' old tree on Sour Orange stock, showed a Brix reading of 11.72 deg., and an acidity of 0.94 per cent.

When visiting many of the citrus groves of this State one notices the variability in size of the trees.

Apart from differences due to bud selection, much of this variability is caused by the root-stock.

In the past some propagators have not been strict enough in culling out the poor stocks in the seed-beds and nursery rows, with the result that inferior trees have been planted in many of our groves. Webber, who is investigating the root-stock problem in America, found that much of this variability was due to the presence of "rogues" or variants in the nursery. In the case of Sour and Sweet Orange seedlings, he found that these probably would amount to from 15 to 25 per cent. of the total number of seedlings produced. Some would be more vigorous than the average, while others would be dwarfed. If these seedlings are ultimately budded, and the young trees planted in the grove, it can be expected that many of the trees will be unprofitable and seriously reduce the returns per acre. Such variants can be eliminated only by careful selection in the nursery rows where their variable characters can be readily distinguished. Unfortunately, growers have no means of preventing these trees from finding their way into the grove, and must rely on the nurserymen to supply them with good trees.

For the production of

## uniform citrus trees,

Webber (3) has given a number of definite recommendations. He advises a thorough survey of the Sweet and Sour Orange trees used as a source of seed supply for nursery root-stock purposes, the isolation of the best strain in each variety, and its propagation and distribution to nurserymen. From such trees nurserymen would then be able to collect the fruit, extract the seeds, and

raise seedlings which would be as uniform as is commercially possible. Hatton (2) mentions that such a selection is actually practised in the Aegean Islands and near Milazzo in Sicily, where isolated areas are devoted to the raising of Sour Orange seedlings for root-stock purposes.

Severe cutting in the seed-beds and nursery rows would still be necessary to eliminate variants, which are bound to occur even in the selected trees. The standardisation of the citrus tree would be completed by budding such uniform root-stocks with selected buds of the desired variety. In such a selection of root-stocks as Webber recommends above, it may be found that certain strains of Sweet and Sour Orange will suit one variety of fruit and not be favorable to another; for instance, the Washington Navel when worked on one strain of Sour Orange root-stock may give better results than when the Valencia Late Orange is budded to the same strain.

For some years many Californian growers have been of the opinion that the Sour Orange stock was responsible for the early decline of citrus trees, but Halma and Wilder(1) in a recent detailed survey of eleven representative Lemon groves in the Upland district of California found no evidence to support the belief that tree decline is due to Sour Orange stock. They found poor and excellent trees of twenty years of age and older on Sweet and Sour Orange and Grape-fruit stocks. These workers consider that the variety or strain of Lemon undoubtedly is a very important factor in the early decline of trees. As an example, they quote the instance of the Villafranca Lemon which was found in excellent condition regardless of the root-stock variety.

For plantations on sand-hill country where drainage is perfect, the Sweet Orange stock promises to be the most desirable, but in other situations preference should



Seed type Orange tree on *P. trifoliata* rootstock at Swan Hill (35 years old).

# For Better Crops



**Spray the . . .  
Gargoyle way**

Gargoyle Red Spraying Oil means better crops, because it definitely checks the ravages of insect pests, and its "emollient" action improves the health of your trees. Made in Australia to suit conditions here, it mixes easily, and is the safest and easiest spray to use.



## *Gargoyle* Red Spraying Oil

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY PTY. LTD.**

be given to the Sour Orange stock on account of its harder root-system.

Some growers in the Goulburn Valley recently have tried the Trifoliate Orange stock for Oranges and Lemons. Lemons will be decidedly dwarfed on this stock, and under the climatic conditions in which they are planted will fail to produce commercial trees.

The Trifoliate stock is more suited to the cooler parts of the State and to heavier and moister soil conditions.

It is advisable when using this stock to plant the trees at closer intervals in order to compensate for the dwarfing effect.

Orange trees worked on Trifoliate Orange stock are very precocious and heavy producers, and the fruit is of good quality with a tendency to ripen early. These heavy crops while the tree is young are no doubt partly responsible for the dwarfed character of the tree. This Trifoliate Orange is a variable stock, and the results obtained thus far have been rather confusing. There appears to be much room for improvement in this stock before it can be recommended for commercial citrus-growing.

#### Tests With Mandarins.

For some varieties of Mandarins the Rough Lemon has been distinctly incompatible. The Early Imperial Mandarin, when worked on this stock in the Mildura district has proved a failure. Fig. 5 shows the typical union of Early Imperial Mandarin on Rough Lemon stock with a very large outgrowth of the root-stock compared with the scion diameter. This out-growth has been so severe in many instances that the growth has formed a thick collar folding over the union and surrounding the scion in this region. Such an uncongeniality between stock and scion must be considered detrimental to the health and productivity of the tree. In one instance the trees have grown very vigorously and borne heavy crops, and now at the age of about eighteen years are gradually dying out. This dying out of the trees, however, may not be entirely due to stock influence, because high concentrations of alkali are thought to exist on this grove, and this aspect will receive attention in the near future. The other instance was that of eight-years' old trees which had failed to bear normal crops. These trees have now been successfully re-worked to Valencia Late Oranges.

Recently root-stock trials have been made in New South Wales with the Cleopatra Mandarin, which was imported from America. This stock is cold resistant, and even withstood temperatures as low as 22 deg. F. (i.e., 10 deg. of frost) in Florida during 1924. It is a very vigorous stock, comparable with the Rough Lemon in this respect, and Mandarins do particularly well when propagated on it. It is said to be resistant to collar rot and as hardy as the Sour Orange stock. This stock has not yet been tried in Victoria.

It must be admitted that the problem of root-stocks for citrus trees in Victoria requires a systematic study. Large numbers of citrus trees in this State are dying out, and while the death of a small proportion of these may be due to other reasons, by far the majority is due to a poor relationship between scion, stock, and soil conditions. The necessity for new plantings is not at the present an urgent problem, but no doubt in the future planting will recommence, and if a repetition of the present conditions is to be avoided then the problem of root-stocks should be investigated at an early date.

Unfortunately, in a problem such as this we cannot rely on the experience in other countries, because our soils and climates vary from those in other parts of the world. In addition, the solution of the problem will take many years, and therefore an early start is essential.



Fig. 5.—Union of scion and stock.—Early Imperial Mandarin worked on rough Lemon stock. Note the difference in diameter of scion and stock.

## Studies in Root Stocks.

### Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Berry Fruits.

Valuable Report by R. G. Hatton, M.A., Principal, E. Malling Research Station, Eng.

### Principles Applicable to Australia.

**F**AVORABLE REFERENCES have been made from time to time in these columns concerning the excellent horticultural research work being conducted at the E. Malling Fruit Research Station, Kent, England.

Much of this work is summarised in a report just to hand from the Empire Marketing Board, London. The report is signed by Mr. R. G. Hatton, M.A., Principal of the E. Malling Research Station.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hatton on his recent visit to Australia created much attention on the subject of root stocks for fruit trees.

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In a foreword, Mr. Walter Elliott, Chairman of the Research Grants Committee of the Empire Marketing Board, points out that a substantial grant is being made by the Board to the E. Malling Station, so that its work may be extended and intensified: the work at E. Malling had a bearing on similar research work in all parts of the Empire.

### Summary.

1. Since the reproduction of fruit plants from seed is very generally impossible owing to the resulting variability of the progeny, vegetative methods of propagation have been resorted to.

2. Suitable methods of vegetative propagation are found to differ not only with different species, but with different varieties, and varying soil and climatic conditions.

3. Despite the use of these methods, considerable variation in performance of individuals of the same variety has persisted.

4. In the case of plants grown upon their own roots, this variability has been proved to be due to such causes as:—(a) Mixed and misnamed strains; (b) the occurrence of "sports" and "rogues" from seed; (c) diseased strains; (d) source of origin, involving methods of propagation employed and environmental conditions during raising.

5. The application of methods of selection and "trap nesting" are recommended as having proved successful for the re-establishment of more profitable lines.

6. In the case of plants grafted (or budded) upon a foreign root-stock, this variability has been shown to be largely due to the influence of the root upon the scion.

7. The diverse character of seedling roots has been largely responsible for the variations in growth, yield, anchorage, and even disease resistance within a single variety.

8. This variability can be greatly reduced by applying methods of vegetative propagation far more generally in the raising of the root-stocks used.

9. These methods have been successfully applied to a range of selected root-stocks for Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Cherries, and the principle is recommended for consideration in the case of other plants exhibiting similar variability.

10. The application of these principles has resulted in a much greater control of the tree for the grower, who can measure its potentialities far more accurately. It also means a larger and often a quicker output of saleable trees for the tree raiser.

11. The advantages of standardising the fruitgrower's material by guaranteeing the desirable "build-up" of his trees are of great economic importance.

12. Unprofitable trees and bushes can to a great extent be eliminated and a much higher standard of attainment assured.

13. Experimenters can be assured of much more uniform material, and thus can attain greater reliability of and confidence in their results.

**Introductory.**—The establishment, by introduction, breeding or selection, of varieties adapted to local conditions of soil, climate and general environment, is the first essential task of every horticultural community.

Its second care should be the maintenance and development of those varieties along the best and most profitable lines.

The chosen varieties, generally of complex parentage, must be rapidly multiplied for commercial distribution. Since the horticulturist is fully alive to the impossibility (in the vast majority of cases) of reproducing his trees and bushes true to type from seed, owing to the great variability of seedlings, he has resorted to different methods of vegetative propagation. This involves the separation from the parent plant of some portion, which is then re-established as a new individual.

**Methods of Vegetative Propagation.**—Not only may the particular method used differ with every species of plant, but, in addition, it may have to be adapted to the requirements of individual varieties, and to each set of soil or climatic conditions.

Some fruits, such as the Strawberry and Raspberry, and even some of the tree fruits which can be grown upon their own roots, are multiplied most simply by the severance of natural runners and suckers. Others, such as the Currant vine and Quince, are generally raised by some form or other of stem cutting, whilst some Raspberries and tree fruits can be readily reproduced by root cuttings. Again, other varieties of fruit, such as the Gooseberry and some varieties of Apple and Plum, respond readily to forms of layering. In this method young stems are covered with soil before being severed from the parent

plant and, as a result, they produce new root systems and can then be established as separate individuals.

Finally, the great majority of the tree fruits, for example, the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Orange and other citrus fruits, and, in some countries, the vine are reproduced by means of budding and grafting. This method is now being applied also to other economic plants such as rubber. A single bud or a shoot bearing several buds (the scion), of the desired variety is incorporated with an already developed root system of some other variety —the root-stock.

**Need for More Knowledge on the Subject.**—Most of these methods of propagation have been practised in Europe from time immemorial, and consequently a considerable literature and tradition has grown up around them.

In spite of this, as the authors of that very comprehensive review of present knowledge of fruitgrowing, "Fundamentals of Fruit Production" (1), point out, whilst "the universality of variation in plants when propagated sexually is well known," and consequently vegetative methods of reproduction have been commonly resorted to, scientific investigation has devoted little attention so far to the problems involved in the processes of selecting cuttings, scions and root-stocks.

In other words, in their haste to speed up the process of fruit production, horticulturists have largely neglected that second essential stage in the consolidation of their industry, the standardisation of the actual material used. They accepted the traditional methods of its multiplication without studying their application in detail, and they were too prone to generalise from the particular, to assume that the treatment adapted to one species or variety, or set of conditions, must necessarily also be suited to others. The result has been the demand for large quantities of material which must be cheap, suitability being often a secondary consideration.

The nurseryman has naturally hastened to supply the grower with this cheap material which he demanded.

**Marked Variability in Material so Raised.**—It has gradually become evident that much of this material, though vegetatively raised, has proved extremely variable in its behavior. Not only might one batch of trees, bushes or canes of a single variety behave very differently from a second batch grown under similar conditions, but the individuals within a batch often varied strikingly from one another. Whilst some exceeded expectations in growth or cropping, others fell far below the average; yet the grower could never be sure that he could repeat plantings of the most profitable trees or eliminate the undesirable.

Whilst it was obvious that some of these uneven results could not be accounted for by soil variation and other accidental causes, it was often also obvious that this variation was inherent in the material itself. The question at once arose as to the causes of such variation, and the possibilities of a more efficient control of material.

(To be Continued.)

#### PECAN NUTS IN U.S.A.

The total production of Pecan nuts in the United States, from 1927 to 1931 ranged from 35,000,000 to 77,000,000 pounds. One-fourth of the production comes from Texas.

**Canadian Apple Export.**—Export of Canadian Apples to the U.K. for this season to March 3, totalled 1,031,603 barrels, 23,379 half-barrels, and 1,800,195 boxes, as compared with 1,387,000 barrels, 19,534 half-barrels and 581,028 boxes for the same period last season.

## REFURNISHING FRUIT TREES.

**I**N THE COURSE of a letter on the subject of refurnishing fruit trees, Mr. T. E. Butler, who has taken a keen interest in this matter, writes as follows on July 24:—

I was at Harcourt last week, and saw the big "Rymer" trees which were refurnished for Mr. Geo. Richards last season. In arranging this work I sent three competent nurserymen to Mr. Richards, and they put in altogether about 30,000 grafts.

I was astounded to find what excellent results had been achieved, and the "misses" would be a very small percentage—almost negligible. Almost invariably the grafts have new wood, two and three shoots up to 6 in. and 8 in. long. On some vigorously growing trees the grafts have made up to 4 ft. of wood—in fact, it was almost incredible. Of course, the trees were very big, heavily-limbed "Rymers," and you can imagine how well they look now with what are virtually new spurs all over the limbs, and each spur growing vigorously. Inside two years Mr. Richards will have "Granny Smith" trees that can carry up to 12 and 14 cases of fruit.

I mention this as it shows clearly that the principle is right, but the work must be properly and thoroughly done. Two very important points are the removal of the shoots of the old variety, and the cutting off of the end of the limb at just the right time to throw the full flow of sap into the grafts. Further, Mr. Richards went over the trees a second time and sealed every cut as it opened; and to this last I attribute a lot of his success.

The selection of the scions is extremely important. They should be from freely-growing trees; and when gathered they should be well cared for by burying completely and well under the ground in clean sand to prevent the first movement of growth.

The best results have been achieved with the use of only the middle of each stick, i.e., discarding the small, tapering end and the thick, coarse butt. Care should be taken to use a chisel of the right size, as if the hole be made too small the bark will be torn on the scion, and if it is too big the scion does not grip properly; and, further, the hole is exposed unnecessarily to the weather.

\* \* \* \* \*

The foregoing remarks were submitted to Mr. E. E. Pescott, Acting Chief Orchard Adviser, Victorian Department of Agriculture, who states that the views expressed are correct.

## FRUIT WINES FROM BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES.

According to an overseas news item, Banana wine and Pineapple wine were given some prominence at the British Industries Fair. Banana wine, we understand, has been on the English market for about five years now and is very popular. Pineapple wine is a more recent innovation, but it also has taken on very well.

The Banana wine is made from fully ripe Bananas, peeled and crushed by machinery. The resultant paste is liquefied, sterilised and then fermented. The Pineapple wine is made in a somewhat similar manner, the juice being obtained by crushing the fruit, after which it is sterilised and fermented.—"N.S.W. Agric. Gazette."

**A Large Lemon.**—Each season freaks in fruit are produced. At Red Cliffs branch office of "Sunraysia Daily" is a large Lemon grown by Mr. Dick Williams, of Red Cliffs. It weighs just on a pound and a-half, and the variety is Villa Franca. Usually these large specimens have a fair percentage of pith, but this sample is one of average skin.

## CURRENT TOPICS OF INTEREST.

Apple Advertising Campaign—Plug Grafting—Pruning Fruit Trees.

"Peninsula Grower," Victoria, writes as follows under date July 20, 1933:—

## Apple Advertising Campaign.

This scheme certainly ought to interest all growers. The facts in favor of such a campaign have been brought up before, but, to some extent, the growers are like the general public, they need to have a topic constantly placed before them to ensure their taking it in. In view of the returns for Apples exported, even if the present rate of exchange in our favor is maintained, it looks as if that market will not amount to much more than an outlet for a certain amount of fruit sent at only a very moderately payable figure in order to spread the area of selling as far as possible.

The bright side to that, however, is that, as has been frequently pointed out, if we in Australia consumed as many Apples per head as are consumed in America, our present supply of Apples, even in a year of heavy crops, would not be equal to the demand.

It has been proved, by the sale of patent medicines, etc., that the public will respond to a systematic campaign advertising them, and would respond to a campaign stating in truthful statements the benefits which follow the regular eating of Apples.

Combine with that properly organised efforts to see that each country district, which wants Apples is able to get them, and also a new spirit of co-operation and mutual trust between the growers who cart their fruit into the market in Melbourne, so as to avoid the present panic-stricken "undercutting," and consequent selling at less than "cost of production," and a new and happier era would open before the fruitgrowers.

## Plug Grafting.

In most cases where this was used it was almost a complete failure. A half-dozen or so grafts would "take," and grow well, but the others would all die.

Have the Tasmanian fruitgrowers, who gave the demonstration last year, been able to suggest any reason for this failure, or has anyone else been able to give any explanation?

In view of the time approaching when any grafting should be carried out, it would be of great interest to hear if any growers in Victoria have achieved real success with this method.

## Pruning Trees so as to equalise Growth on Different Sides.

Two diametrically opposed views seem to be held among growers as to whether the weak-growing side of a tree, during the years when the framework of the tree is being formed, should be pruned hard or not.

One set of growers, and their view appears to have the support of the noted authority on pruning, Mr. George Quinn, say that a weak growing side should be cut hard and the buds left will send out a very strong growth. (Perhaps Mr. Quinn's book has been misunderstood on that point.)

The other view (equally violently upheld by its supporters!) is that on the contrary, the weak-growing side should be left long, and the strong-growing side cut hard, the upholders of this view stating that the results can be seen by observers, and the theory they advance being, I believe, that the higher portions of a tree tend to grow-on the most vigorously.

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## Apple and Pear Export.

**Freight Reduction and Better Services Imperative: Reciprocal Trade With Canada: Uniform Case.**

Address by Mr. J. B. Mills.

**S**PEAKING at the annual meeting of the Southern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, Mr. J. B. Mills, President of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council said that a definite move in the direction of improved marketing abroad had been made in the establishing of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, on which all the Australian States were effectively represented. The Ottawa Agreements had been criticised, but taking a broad view they would be found to benefit Australian producers. Sweeping advantages could not be expected overnight. As a result of the Ottawa Agreements, new factors were operating. Canada would now export 80 to 90 per cent. of her Apple crop to the British market, and was open to receive from Empire sources over 500,000 cases. The Australian "fireblight" embargo was looked upon in Canada as a trade pretext. If the embargo were lifted Canada proposed to enforce the special duty against U.S.A. fruit all the year round, thus giving Australia a preference of 8/- per case.

The National Fruit Trade Federation was very sympathetic to the Australian fruit industry, and was seeking to bring about a better distribution of our fruit. One difficulty in the past had been that export quantities were arranged from individual States. These should be co-ordinated under a Freight Committee of the Apple and Pear Export Council. During the season just passed, arrangements had been made to charter outside tonnage. He considered that under arrangements with the Australian Overseas Transport Association, more space should have been provided for fruit on the berth steamers during March, and that other refrigerated produce such as meat, rabbits, butter, eggs, etc., should have gone forward on the chartered steamers instead of these chartered steamers being solely filled with fruit. This would have spread the distribution more evenly, to the benefit of Australian fruitgrowers. The A.O.T.A. was created under Government auspices to prevent increase in freight and to provide for exporting industries in co-operation with the shipping companies to rationalise the services. The fruit industry had not received the desired benefit from the A.O.T.A. There were urgent requests for fruit space on berth steamers from Australia during March, but this was not available, and the fruit had to go on subsequently by heavy cargoes in chartered steamers. This position could not be tolerated any longer. At the recent Freight Conference, the fruit industry had asked for a 25 per cent. reduction in existing freights, i.e. to bring freights to 2/7 per case instead of 4/12, as at present.

Australian fruit exports had increased from one and a-half million boxes (paying £250,000 in freight) pre-war, to over five and a-half millions this season, thus paying over £1,200,000 in freight. If the gross average of 8/- per case were realised, it would be noted that over 50 per cent. of the proceeds had gone in freights alone. Apart, however, from the freight question, it was impossible to continue under the existing conditions in U.K. It was imperative that there be co-ordinated arrival dates and better space to specified ports. Certain States had varieties suited for continental markets, while other States desired to ship to British markets. Last season was not a record Apple crop for Victoria. On present showing, a similar crop might be harvested in 1934. Large crops

were also expected in Tasmania and the other States, and an export of over five million cases must be provided for. State isolation in the future was impossible. The co-operation of the other States had now been secured, and every possible oversea market must be developed. Last season Tasmania had opportunity for shipping to Continental ports, but the opportunity was not accepted. Foreign ports could have taken five times as much without reducing the value. In Germany, prices from 14/- to 16/- per case in Australian currency had been realised. It should be possible to ship 150,000 cases per week by co-ordinated shipments to Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and other Continental markets.

**Uniform Cases.**—Continuing, Mr. Mills said that uniform packages were essential. If growers did not voluntarily agree to standardised packages, the shipping companies would probably decide the matter by giving a freight rate for a uniform package and charging for others at additional rates. He advocated for Apples, the standard Canadian case, and for Pears the three-quarter American case.

Referring to the criticism by the ex-Victorian Agent-General, Sir Walter Leitch, criticising Australian fruit, he thought such public utterances were harmful. The proper place for such remarks was before a body of growers. Efforts were being made to prevent such harmful utterances being made before the public in the future.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mills for his address.

## VICTORIA.

**Southern Fruitgrowers' Association.**

The annual meeting of the Southern (Victoria) Fruitgrowers' Association, was held at Box Hill on July 6, Mr. L. Pepperell presiding. The annual report stated that a large crop of Apples and Pears had brought the "off" markets into favor and growers on the waiting list were advised to take stands on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Victoria Market, Melbourne. There had been an increase of 30 per cent. in the attendance on those days as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The request by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association for opening at a later hour was not recommended. The closing hour had been extended to 9 o'clock with an hour's grace, despite strong opposition by a section of growers who advocated no limitation to the hours of trading.

The selling of fruit by the dozen was advocated, also freedom for growers to convey their produce in motor vehicles without restriction with regard to distances travelled.

Valuable research work on black spot, Pear scab and brown rot was being carried out at Mr. Leber's orchard at East Doncaster in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. Growers were asked to subscribe to a fund to compensate Mr. Leber against loss while the experiments were being carried out.

In the distribution of fruit, daily markets were operating in Melbourne; in the suburbs there were three kerb markets, three municipal markets, and eighteen markets built by private enterprise.

The report was adopted, also the financial statement showing £57 received from subscriptions.

The Conference was officially opened by Lieut.-Col. Knox, M.L.A. The Hon. R. G. Menzies, Attorney-General and Minister for Railways said that the Transport Bill recently before Parliament provided that there would

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be no restriction as to the distance with regard to fruit-growers conveying their produce to market by motor vehicles. No reductions in rail freight were possible at the moment. The State Budget provided for a deficit of £800,000. All of this was represented by loss on exchange, nevertheless, he agreed with the exchange position as it was vital to primary industries.

Mr. J. B. Mills gave an interesting address on the export situation, advocating a uniform case for Apples and Pears. For Apples the standardised Canadian case; for Pears, the three-quarter American case.

**Selling Fruit by Number.**—Mr. E. Meeking, Senior Fruit Inspector, said that if legislation were desired compelling the retail selling of fruit by number instead of by weight, this would involve the marking of the count on the Apples and Pears marketed. Mr. G. B. Minns, Market Superintendent, said that markets on the so-called "off" days were developing satisfactorily, there being an increase of 47 per cent. against the corresponding period last year. Friday's market was now more important than Saturday's.

Mr. E. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association, advocated legislation to make compulsory the sale of large fruit by number instead of by weight throughout the State. Many growers were packing their fruit satisfactorily, but many were not. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Retail Fruitgrowers' Association to sell large fruit by number instead of by weight.

**"Fireblight."**—Mr. F. Pyke, Ringwood, urged that there be no relaxation of the embargo on the importation of fruit from New Zealand and Canada because of the danger of introducing fireblight. There are sufficient Apples in cold store without the necessity of introducing Apples from Canada in early summer. This matter was referred to the incoming Executive.

**Apple Publicity Campaign.**—Mr. W. A. Thiele urged growers and Cool Store Associations to liberally support the Apple Publicity campaign, either by donating cases of fruit or cash. The campaign was being conducted on educational lines.

**Research Fund.**—Mr. W. A. Webb requested support for the compensation fund in connection with the scientific experiments in Mr. Leber's orchard.

The retiring President, Mr. L. Pepperell, was cordially thanked. Office-bearers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. W. A. Thiele; Past President, Mr. L. Pepperell; Executive, Messrs. V. Lawford, F. Beet, F. Pyke, R. M. Finlay, O. White, G. Fankhauser.

**Kiewa (12/7/33).**—The past season has been the driest for many years, only 438 points of rain falling between November 1, 1932, and April 30, 1933.

Growers had great difficulty in getting fruit to size; where irrigation was available fruit was of excellent quality and sold at good prices overseas. Granny Smith, ex "Merioness" and "Otranto," sold Liverpool and London at 16/- per case.

Santa Rosa, Formosa, Rubio and Ballena Plums are largely grown in the district, the whole output being sold to jam factories at satisfactory prices.

Prospects for the coming season: Granny Smith and Red Delicious, showing exceptionally fine blossom buds. Plums: All varieties, healthy buds showing.—W. H. Grant.

**Wandiligong.**—Most of the orchards in this district are just coming into bearing. There were some heavy crops of Apples this season, black spot was bad, and the summer was very dry and a lot of the fruit was small.

Walnuts were a failure. Apples are showing plenty of buds for next season, when I hope things in general will be better.—A. Taylor.

#### VICTORIAN BERRY GROWERS.

**T**HIE United Berry Growers' Association held their fourteenth annual conference at Wandin Yallock, on June 14. The Chairman, Mr. W. Jeeves, presided over a representative attendance. The annual report stated that the past season had been satisfactory. Factories had absorbed large quantities of fruit, and growers had good cause for satisfaction for the prices received. The railway business had proved a good channel of distribution, more than £1,000 worth of fruit being sold, representing an increase of 100 per cent. on the previous year. Every care should be taken by growers to see that their fruit was picked at the proper time and sent away in first-class condition. Mr. J. Mitchell, Secretary, stated that the Sugar Concession Board had intimated that Strawberry production was being overdone. Strawberries for factory purposes were being produced in Tasmania at 2½d. per lb. Strawberry production had increased sixfold during the last ten years, but jam consumption has considerably decreased. In 1912, jam sold amounted to 85,000,000 lb., equal to 18 lb. per head of population. In 1929, only 75,000,000 lbs. were sold, being an average of 11½ lb. per head.

Mr. R. T. M. Pescott spoke on insect pests, and said the cockchafer pest had been bad in different parts of the State last year. Treatment by arsenate of lead powder had been successful in some parts, but it was not possible to apply this on growing Strawberry beds. Treating beds before planting might be successful. The cost would be about £8 an acre, but if successful, the ground would be immune for three or four years from attacks. Complaints had been made recently about a white moth attacking plants, but this pest had been practically unheard of in Australia. Matters relating to unsatisfactory linings for buckets and price of punnets were referred to the incoming executive.

The widening of the Association's activities was urged—to include Pears, Plums, Passionfruit and Apples. A motion that £20 be raised by levy and a further amount by pro rata levy on the sale of fruit by rail and through factory was carried.

A motion by East Wandin that flat trays be used exclusively for Strawberries and Currants was carried. East Wandin also recommended the advisability of using trays instead of crates for berry transport to markets by road. (Referred to Executive.)

Officers elected were:—Mr. W. T. Jeeves, President; Vice-President, Mr. D. Walkenden; Secretary, Mr. J. M. Mitchell; Treasurer, Mr. L. Bunt; Auditor, Mr. F. Stone.

**Reduction of Export Varieties.**—Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture), speaking recently in Bendigo, stated that far too many kinds of Apples and Pears were exported. In previous years as many as 61 varieties of Apples and 35 varieties of Pears had been shipped. This year there had been an increase in the number of varieties. Growers had shipped 86 kinds of Apples, 48 varieties of Pears and 11 of Plums. Mr. Ward was of the opinion that to maintain commercial shipments of good fruit, it was essential to export large quantities of few sorts. He advised growers to reduce their varieties.

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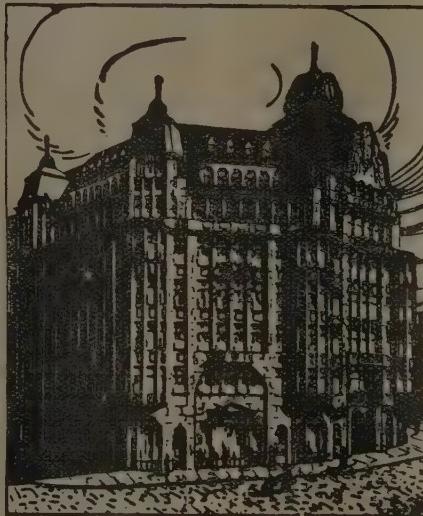
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Splendid Enterprise by the Millions Club, Sydney.

Considerable public interest has been aroused by the splendid scheme which has been sponsored by the Millions Club of Sydney to make Australian jam better known in Great Britain.

The Millions Club, in order not only to assist in alleviating unemployment, but to focus British attention upon Australian primary production in general, and in particular upon a product which has not received the recognition in the Old Country that it deserves, has inaugurated an "Overseas Jam Appeal."

The club has selected the jam fruitgrower—and particularly that of the returned soldier engaged in fruit-growing—as being particularly worthy of immediate assistance.

Briefly the aims of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) The opportunity for Australian individuals, business houses, associations, and others to build Empire goodwill.

(2) The immediate export of a considerable quantity of selected Australian jam packed attractively thus to break down the prejudice in England against jams in tins. This should ensure a good future market.

(3) Wide advertisement of Australian jam throughout U.K., particularly of jams made from fruits obtainable here, but not ordinarily available to the English jam manufacturers.

(4) Subsequent increase of Australian jam exports to England, which will result in increased demand for local grown fruits and sugar.

(5) The clearing of existing stocks held by jam manufacturers here, who will thus be purchasers of fresh fruit in the coming season.

(6) The stimulation of employment through the industries connected with the production of jams for export.

All interested are invited to send in, direct to the Millions Club, Sydney, subscriptions in the sums of 10/- or £1, which will be devoted to the purchase of one case of jam of 1 dozen 1½ lb. tins, or of one case of 2 dozen 1½ lb. tins, respectively. In this case will be enclosed an attractively illustrated pamphlet descriptive of Australian primary and secondary industries. The club will deliver these cases without any further charge to any addressee in U.K. (Southern Ireland excepted, owing to Customs restrictions), and, if desired, a personal message will be included in the parcel. This gift will arrive in England at a very seasonable period, and its value will thus be enhanced, by the great traditional sentiment attached to Yuletide, particularly at "Home."

In organising this scheme, the Millions Club is actuated solely by patriotic motives; neither the club nor any individual associated with it will make any profit whatsoever. Should there be any profit, however, it will be devoted to the hospitals, the Returned Soldiers' League, or some other such worthy body or object.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Isaac Isaacs, and His Excellency Sir Philip Game, have both revealed their sympathy by "adding their names to the list," while other leading personages, including the Premier, and the Lord Mayor, also are actively supporting the appeal.

The club, during its existence, has done many fine things. Never in its career, however, has it sponsored a scheme of such national importance as the "Jam Appeal." Still, to carry it out to a successful conclusion, the real support of the public must be forthcoming.

The foregoing will receive the hearty endorsement of the fruit industry throughout Australia. Readers of the "Fruit World" can assist by sending jam to friends in England, also by making this scheme widely known personally by letter, public meetings, etc. Address all correspondence to the Secretary, Millions Club, 9 Rowe-street, Sydney.

## KYABRAM CANNERY.

### Pack a Record: Problems of Distribution.

**A**T THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Kyabram Co-operative Fruit Preserving Co. Ltd., the Chairman of Directors, Mr. R. H. Gent, said the 1932-33 season pack had been a record, when 5,426 tons of canning fruits and 36 tons of jam fruits, producing 7,298,517 tins, were processed; the prospects were not as bright as in the case of previous years, and whilst not at all pessimistic, said the future must be regarded with caution. Adverse economic conditions were still operating.

In Great Britain a share of the business was being maintained at reasonable levels. The continued depreciation of the American dollar had had a most disturbing effect, but he was confident that Empire trade would be protected by British financial authorities. One encouraging feature of the British canned fruit market was a large proportion of orders for prompt shipment, which indicated that, generally speaking, "spot stocks" were not heavy. Reduced sales must be expected in New Zealand, but during the last year the Kyabram company's share of the business had been maintained.

### Cool Store Not Recommended.

The need for cool storage has been again apparent, continued Mr. Gent, but though it appeared that in future years a cool store would show some saving to the company, in view of the company's financial position and the uncertain outlook in the immediate future, the directors could not recommend that a cool store be erected prior to next season's operations.

## FRUIT CANNING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### A Rapidly Developing Enterprise.

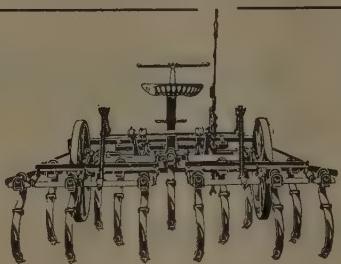
Reports received by the Department of Commerce state that fruit canning factories in Great Britain have increased from 8 in 1922 to 84 at the end of last season. It is estimated these factories will be able to take 35,000 tons of fruit, equal to about one-quarter of the total production of the country. In 1929 the factories processed 16 million cans of fruit and vegetables. In 1932 the output was over 100 million cans.

## COMMERCIAL APPLE JUICE.

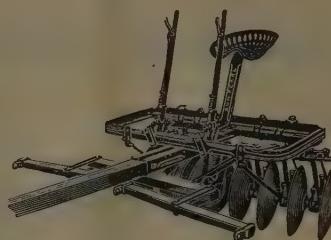
Apple juice for fruit drinks is being commercially produced in New South Wales, the quantity being estimated at 50,000 gallons yearly.

The Batlow packing house is equipped with a cider plant, capacity of press being 800 gallons per day. The season's output is about 10,000 gallons to 12,000 gallons of unfermented carbonated Apple juice.

## Australian Made Orchard and Vineyard Implements



to  
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Australian  
Conditions



### Sunglow Low-wheel Tyne Cultivator

With Spring or Rigid Tyres. With Pole and Swings or Forecarriage. 7 tyne x 3 ft. 4 in.; 9 tyne x 4 ft. 4 in.; 11 tyne x 5 ft. 4 in.; 13 tyne x 6 ft. 4 in. May be fitted with points 1½, 2½, 4, 5 or 6 in. A favourite for small area work.

### Sunpearl Disc Cultivator

Discs 16 inch or 20 inch in two gangs. Extensible for any gap up to 2 feet. Reversible for in-throw or out-throw. Sizes—8, 10, and 12 Discs. Forecarriage or Pole and Swings as desired.

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**South Aust.:** Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

**West Aust.:** Messrs. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Perth.

**Tasmania:** Messrs. H. Jones & Co. Pty. Ltd., Hobart.



Fruchthof-Bremen

# South Australia.

## MID-MURRAY NOTES.

Burying Vine Cuttings—Disc Ploughs Popular—Irrigation Practice—Pruning Competition for Boys.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Renmark (July 21, 1933).

The practice of burying vine cuttings is growing more popular every year, and various ways are devised for this purpose. It has even developed in importance to the extent of having special delvers designed by implement makers for getting a trench both wide and deep enough to bury the heaviest cuttings.

The history of disposing of vine cuttings other than the practice which has been in vogue ever since the irrigation settlements have been in existence was evolved by Mr. R. M. Voullaire, Junr., of Merbein. The old practice necessitated raking all cuttings out to a headland to be burned. Mr. Voullaire's vines being planted in 10 ft. rows and making vigorous growth could not be treated in this method. He therefore ploughed a deep furrow down the centre of the rows, going deep enough in this operation to act as a sub-soiling. However, the first year or two soon showed that to facilitate this work a plough with a double mouldboard was necessary, thus doing in one operation the work which took many times up and down the row with the old single-furrow mouldboard plough.

This practice of burying vine cuttings has much to commend it, for not only does it assist in the aeration of the soil, cutting surface roots and inducing deeper rooting habits, but adds considerably to the organic matter returned to the soil. It has been computed by competent authorities that an average yearly growth of Sultana cuttings returned to the soil will be equivalent to 2 cwt. of 45 per cent. superphosphates per acre in the form of phosphoric acid.

### The cuttings of Currants

are more easily disposed of. The writer has for many years thrown these cuttings on top of the green manure crops, and has found no difficulty in ploughing them under with the aid of a sharp disc coulter. The coulter cuts through both cuttings and green manure crops with ease. Peas and clover grow through and cling around the cuttings in such a way as to grip them and make easy work of ploughing.

Disc ploughs have become very popular this season. No less than three implement firms have held demonstrations with various kinds of implements, and by far the greatest amount of interest has been taken in the disc ploughs. More than 30 of these ploughs have been purchased in a few weeks. One of the purchasers ploughed through his Sultana cuttings as an experiment, and is highly delighted with the result. In one operation he ploughed his block and buried the cuttings.

Very little rain has fallen throughout the winter, and not a vestige of vegetation shows on blocks where no autumn irrigation has been given. This will necessitate an early irrigation, possibly early in August, to conform with the recommendations laid down by Mr. A. V. Lyon on seasonable irrigations.

All the Mid-Murray areas are now arranging the irrigations as near as possible on lines laid down in pamphlet No. 26, issued by the C.S.I.R., which has given good service in the Mildura areas; in this way, a more or less uniform schedule will be followed throughout the season.

Some years ago the Renmark Agricultural Bureau commenced a

### pruning competition for boys

in ages varying from 10 to 16, which has proved such a great success that these competitions are now an annual feature in all schools in the irrigation areas. Three grades are arranged—1st from first year entrants, 2nd 10 to 14, 3rd 14 to 16. This annual fixture was held on Friday, July 21, the work being of a very high standard, and would not disgrace any senior competition. Some of the little fellows could hardly reach the top wire of the Currant trellis to get at their work, but they stuck to it manfully, and many accredited themselves as well as the bigger boys.

Marks were allotted as follows for Sultanas:—Selection of fruiting wood, 60 points; twisting on wires, 20; shaping vine, 18; clean cutting, 12; time, 10 (meaning that if they do not finish in the given time marks are deducted), making a total of 120 marks.

Currents and Gordos have 100 points, as, being spur-pruned vines, the 20 marks allotted to Sultanas for "twisting" are dropped.

Results for grade 1 in the aggregate number of marks are:—

Grade 1.—Adolph 269, Wheeler 266, Woods 263.

Grade 2.—Zudow 260, Newman 256, Newstead 254.

Grade 3.—Girschivitz 272, Olorenshaw 269, Smith 259.

The judges for the event were Messrs. M. Pethick (who has qualified with high honors in senior competitions) and F. Arndt (district Horticultural Instructor).

The Renmark Hotel Committee have donated prizes to the value of £5 in the form of works on viticulture to be purchased by the judges. Messrs. Cole and Woodham have also donated a trophy for the highest aggregate for the day, which goes to Girschivitz. There were 55 competitors from the various schools—Renmark North, Renmark West, Renmark Town, and the High School, and honors were pretty evenly divided between them.

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive of the above Association was held on June 30. Mr. H. J. Bishop (President), was in the chair. Those present were Messrs. W. W. Miller, G. Mason, G. W. Selth, R. H. Charlack, H. N. Wicks, J. S. Hammat, R. O. Knappstein, M. G. Basey, R. A. Cradmond, J. B. Randell, R. B. Pritchard, D. W. Hannaford, A. O. Peterson, and the Secretary. Apologies were received from Messrs. G. Quinn, P. R. B. Searcy, M. Vickers, T. Playford, A. R. Willsmore.

**Balhannah Cold Stores.**—Mr. J. B. Randell advised that the sub-committee had met the directors of the Balhannah Cold Stores and expected that they would become members of the Association. Mr. W. W. Miller, director of the Balhannah Cold Stores attended the meeting and was welcomed by the President. Mr. H. J. Bishop hoped that the Association and the cool stores would work well together and assist in carrying on the good work done by the Association, as the objects could only be fully achieved by the unanimous support of all in the industry.

Letter from Elder, Smith & Co. was received, asking for co-operation of members in the matter of supplying fresh fruit and vegetables in good time to be loaded on vessels of the Royal Packet Navigation Company.

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Central 1862.

**Overseas Freights Conference.**—Mr. H. J. Bishop submitted a comprehensive report on the proceedings at the Australian Overseas Transport Association Conference in Sydney on June 19 to 21, 1933. Mr. Bishop stated that the Conference had ended with no agreement being reached. It was hoped in the future that a National Committee consisting of owner delegates and exporter delegates would be formed in Sydney to receive and tabulate all State forecasts with all refrigerated freight available, and allocate and advise to each State their aggregate allotments, dates of shipment and destination. On the motion of Mr. Seltz, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Bishop. This was seconded by Mr. J. B. Randell and carried unanimously. Mr. Seltz also stated that he supported the suggestion of the formation of the National and State Committee.

**Advertising.**—Mr. J. B. Randell explained his ideas in regard to spending some of the Association's funds on an advertising campaign to increase the local consumption of Apples. Messrs. Knappstein, Basey and Miller also spoke in support of the idea provided the cost was not too great. It was decided that the S.A. Fruit-growers and Market Gardeners' Association, the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association, and the Retail Fruit Merchants' Association should be asked to co-operate. Messrs. H. J. Bishop, J. B. Randell, H. N. Wicks, were appointed as a sub-committee to represent the S.A.F.M.A.

**Colombo Freight.**—It was resolved that the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, be written to, asking if it would be possible to provide 50 tons of refrigerated cargo space each week for Colombo and/or Egypt for fruit and similar perishable cargo.

**Railway Trucks.**—Resolved that the Secretary write to the Commissioner of Railways pointing out that the very large trucks in use are quite unsuitable for the carriage of comparatively small quantities going to the country and asking the Department to provide louvred trucks of 8, 10 and 12 tons, similar to those in use in Victoria.

**Research Sub-Committee.**—Mr. H. N. Wicks reported the sub-committee had discussed the suggested advertising campaign and had also considered the report he had prepared, and would present it to the Tariff Board in connection with the duty on sulphate of ammonia.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The monthly executive meeting of the S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association was held on June 30, Mr. G. Jennings presiding. The following were present:—Messrs. F. C. Staniford, C. Ridley, J. Mitchell, C. W. Giles, L. G. Heading, L. J. Wicks, N. T. Hobbs, H. H. Schultze, J. Donaldson, S. J. Cowell, G. H. Parsons, R. Crumond, W. H. Packer, H. L. Cooke, W. H. Ind, F. G. Gill, J. B. Randell, R. B. Pritchard, A. O. Peterson, R. Hunter, H. J. Sharpe. Correspondence included a letter from Messrs. Geo. Kinnear & Co., re action should be taken to get sales tax off twine used by Tomato-growers, also a letter from Mr. Geo. Quinn to Salisbury citrus-growers, saying that it was unlikely that powdery scab would damage potato crops. Information was given that Mr. H. N. Wicks gave evidence before the Tariff Board on the duty on sulphate of ammonia and had advocated that the duty should be reduced. A discussion took place on the advisability of forming a Permanent Transport Committee. It was decided to leave this in abeyance. Mr. H. N. Wicks reported on efforts which were being made to get New Zealand to allow South Australia to send citrus fruit. Many other matters were fully discussed.

#### CELERY FOR THE NEAR EAST.

Mr. G. A. W. Pope, General Manager of S. Aust. Government Produce Department, on his recent trip to the East Indies, took with him several crates of Celery with a good supply of Celery recipe leaflets, and Celery growers are very thankful to him for the work he did for the Celery industry. Mr. Pope has issued a report on his activities, and it contains much interesting matter. The Celery came out of cool stores in excellent condition, but it did not last more than a day when placed into a showcase. Australian Celery is larger and greener than American, and there is some difference in opinion as which is the better. Perhaps the lack of "whiteness" may be a detriment, but the flavor is all that is desired in Australian Celery. Messrs. Wing Young & Co. showed Lettuce which caused expressions of delight by the people, who are practically "salad-starved." Uncooked vegetables are never eaten in the East for health reasons. Even people skin Tomatoes before eating them raw. Mr. Pope advised the shipping of not more than 40-50 cases of Celery to each port (Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore) in each steamer, but not on consignment. Agents at these ports will buy the full quantity they can dispose of in the limited time the Celery remains in good condition. To force any more on the market would ruin prices.

#### PARASITE FOR TOMATO PEST.

The Aberdeen and Commonwealth steamer "Raranga," which recently arrived from London, brought a consignment of the Encarsia parasite for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canberra. This parasite is being introduced into Australia in an effort to combat the greenhouse white fly which attacks Tomato plants. During the voyage, to keep the parasite alive, Tomato plants were grown on board. In this way the greenhouse white fly provided food for the parasites.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN PEAR SHIPMENTS.

Success with Pre-cooling and Air Circulation.

The South African export Pear trade has developed enormously in the last few seasons. The Pears are efficiently pre-cooled at the three main ports of shipment—Cape Town, Durban and Algoa Bay. The pre-cooling is carried out from compressors on the shore, and the Pears are loaded on to the liners from lighters, which are pre-cooled down to 25 deg. F. before the Pears are aboard. The carrying steamers have been converted from brine cooling to the system of cooling by air circulation, and every four hours the air in the cold room is circulated by fans. After the fruit lands, there is on an average a month's life left in it, which makes the South African Pear a very popular product. A consignment recently arrived in a "spongy" state (the tissues had collapsed). This was due to the Pears being carried in a Pineapple hold, where the temperature was 39 deg. to 42 deg. F.

#### COULDN'T PEEL 'EM.

The barrowman had had a few words with his wife that morning and was not in a good humor.

"Them Bananas ain't ripe," sniffed an old lady, "you can't peel 'em."

"Lor' lumme," gasped the retail merchant, "what do yer expect at fourpence a dozen—Bananas with zip fasteners?"

ARE YOU

GRUBBING?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

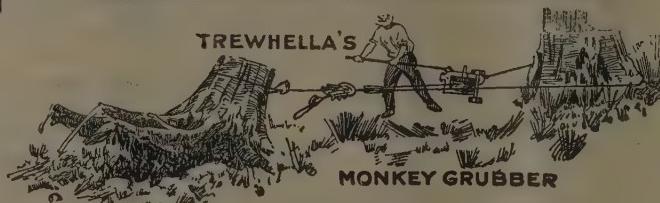
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S.E. 5

## PRESENTATION OF COLOMBIE CUP.

**A** PLEASANT FUNCTION was enjoyed when the Colombie Challenge Cup and certificates were presented to winners at the Australia Hotel, Melbourne, on July 7, 1933. The winners were Messrs. Ford Bros., Harcourt (1), Harcourt Fruit Supply Society Ltd., Harcourt (2nd), Bacchus Marsh Packing House (3rd), Mr. H. G. Colombie presided.

Mr. G. W. Brown, President of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, in proposing the toast to the Federal Parliament, said that the fruit industry urgently requested a reduction of 25 per cent. on fruit export freights. Apart from the freight question, better service by the shipping companies was necessary to provide for more orderly distribution in the markets of Britain and Europe. The Federal Government should assist in a thorough survey of the area of distribution and arrival date of boats. The fruit industry paid this season £1,200,000 in freights, which was equal to the sum paid in freights by the meat and butter industries combined.

In response, Lieut.-Col. Harrison, M.H.R., urged growers to give the export markets the varieties and grades of fruit desired. Last season Victoria shipped 86 varieties of Apples and 48 varieties of Pears; a great many of these varieties should be eliminated from the export trade.

Mr. Colombie spoke favourably of the constitution and activities of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and the similar organisations in the other States which had combined into the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. Good services were being performed.

Mr. J. J. Ahern, President of the Gippsland Fruit Marketing Association, proposed the toast to the Victorian Parliament. He congratulated the Department of Agriculture, particularly the inspection and fruit pack-

ing instruction branch. Children's Apple packing classes were doing splendid service. It was unfortunate for the grower that two-thirds of his gross returns went in expenses.

Hon. G. L. Goudie, M.L.C., Minister for Water Supply, responded.

Mr. H. G. Colombie proposed the toast "Our Guests," including Sir Walter Leitch, Deputy Lord Mayor (Ald. F. Stapley), J. Brennan (Chairman Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association), E. J. Mulvany (Secretary Dept. of Commerce), Mr. H. A. Mullett (Supt. of Agriculture), Mr. J. M. Ward (Supt. of Horticulture). The toast was ably supported by Mr. J. W. Bailey, who congratulated the Department of Agriculture on its science research officers, also the C.S.I.R. and University, on its programme for thrips investigation.

Sir Walter Leitch, in reply, said that producers should adopt this slogan: "The good is not good enough and the best is not too good." He commended to Australia the system of Canadian growers in placing in each case of Apples two placards with the maple leaf design, stating "Produce of Canada," with space for variety and price. This was appreciated by the shopkeepers.

Mr. Mulvany said that of the £100,000,000 worth of exports from Australia, 20 millions represented foodstuffs. The value of fruit exports was £5,000,000, of which £3,000,000 represented Apples and Pears. The Department was following with interest the voluntary system of the organisation of the Apple and Pear export industry. The Commonwealth Government was paying £80,000 per annum to the State Governments to provide for the inspection of goods submitted for overseas exports. The Australian Sultanas held the premier position in the world's markets. He congratulated the Apple and Pear industry in subscribing to the publicity funds for advertising Australian fruit in Great Britain. Services of far-reaching value were being performed.



Guests at dinner tendered by Mr. H. G. Colombie at presentation of Colombie cup and certificates.

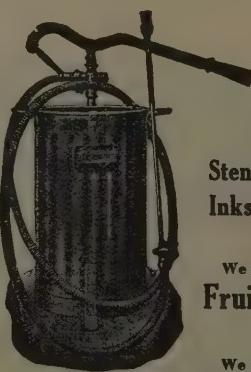
Mr. Ward congratulated Mr. Colombie on his enterprise and vision in providing a competition which had materially assisted in improving the pack of Victorian Apples; 50 per cent. of the exports were inspected at country railway stations. The facilities for inspection at Port Melbourne were inadequate. Export packs would be improved if all the fruit could go through registered packing sheds.

Mr. Colombie said that he knew of no part of the world where there were poorer facilities for fruit inspection than at Port Melbourne. The Ford Bros.' win in the competition was extra creditable in the fact that the record quantity of Apples had been exported. The Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. had won second prize for the second year in succession. They were only two points behind the winners. Bacchus Marsh did well, seeing this was the first year of their existence.

There was great applause as the cup was handed by Lieut.-Colonel Harrison to Mr. Harry Ford.

In responding, Mr. Ford said that he and his brothers had determined to secure the cup, and had been working to that end since 1928. He warned growers they would have to "go some" to get it away from them next year. He expressed appreciation to the I.F.M. Company—Mr. A. S. Harrison, and Mr. Snyder. He thanked the Railways Department, in particular the Harcourt Station Master, where over 400,000 cases had been efficiently handled. The services of the Superintendent of Horticulture and his staff were esteemed. The improvement in the export pack was noticeable.

The formation of export fruit marketing associations in the several States was important, also their co-ordination in the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. Previously there was State isolation, which had to be overcome as proper distribution from the Australian point of view was vital to the continuance of the industry.



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86 Manners St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

try. It would pay growers to have the services of the best man available to attend to the interstate co-ordination of export fruit shipments.

### THE PORT OF MANCHESTER.

A letter dated July 21 is to hand from Capt. W. J. Wade, Sydney, representative of the Port of Manchester, giving details of prices for Australian and N.Z. Apples in London, Liverpool and Manchester from April 7 to June 9, 1933.

The prices for Manchester show up favorably. The letter states that Manchester has taken the lead as regards decentralisation of dairy produce sales. Although in the fruit export season just closed there was only one direct shipment to Manchester from Australia, the Manchester-Australia Shipments Committee would continue to press for a regular monthly service.

**Plums for Export.**—The Batlow Rural Co-operative Society (N.S.W.), has received a report from Messrs. White & Sons Ltd., their London agents, that the consignment of Plums by the "Maloja" was disappointing—juice running from nearly every box. The consignment ex "Barrabool" sent later, had arrived in better condition. There were 5,500 boxes and Grand Dukes were mostly firm with Presidents soft and flabby. There was a good demand, but purchasers of high-class fruit operated with caution.



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**JAPANESE PLUMS**—Beauty, Doris, Formosa, Kelsey, Narrabeen, Wilson, Santa Rosa, Wickson, Satsuma, etc.

And all kinds of Almonds, Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Nectarines, Prunes, Quinces, Passion Fruit, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, and Miscellaneous Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, etc.

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Dependable trees carefully packed and promptly despatched to any address in Australia.

Write for 1933 Catalogue.

**C. J. Goodman,** Picnic Point Nurseries  
Bairnsdale :: Victoria

# Motor-Trucks For The Fruit Industry.

**T**HE USE OF THE MOTOR-TRUCK in the fruit industry has definitely been one of the factors for improving the conditions of the orchardist. Prior to the introduction of the motor truck growers in the metropolitan areas around Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide had to cart their fruit and produce with the use of horses. The journeys were tedious and a weariness to the flesh. Nowadays, fruit can be loaded on to convenient motor-trucks and conveyed smartly and smoothly to market. This has also meant more organisation amongst growers insofar as several can combine in having their loads conveyed and sold. The area over which fruit and other produce is brought to the main markets for sale is considerably expanding, and the motor-truck is the main factor in this connection.

The great increase in the use of motor-trucks by fruit-growers in the last four years was recently referred to by the Superintendent of Markets, Mr. G. B. Minns, who gave the following figures:—In 1927, vehicles attending the Victoria Market, Melbourne, were 55 per cent. horse-drawn and 44 per cent. motor-trucks. In the first quarter of 1933, the proportion was 16.3 per cent. horse-drawn and 83.7 per cent. motor-trucks.



Motor truck at orchard of Mr. Alec Neil, Amphitheatre, conveying 250 cases of Apples.

These figures are fairly indicative of the use of motor-trucks in other States. In addition to the use of the motor-truck for conveying fruit to market, these trucks are largely used in hauling fruit from orchards to country canneries, in the transport of Grapes to packing houses and distilleries, also in conveying dried, citrus, Apples, etc., from the orchards to the district packing houses. It is because of the largely increased use of the motor-truck that fruitgrowers urgently requested an amendment to the proposed Transport Bill in Victoria removing any restriction that might have been placed on the producers in conveying their produce to the market or their district packing houses.

A popular truck among fruitgrowers is the Chevrolet, this organisation having representatives in all Australian capitals and in most country districts. Users report satisfaction because of durability coupled with economy in fuel consumption. The company reports that during the past six years over 31,000 Chevrolet trucks and utilities have been purchased in Australia. The new model Chevrolet is of British manufacture. Those used in Australia are practically Australian made.

British Bedford trucks, which are produced by the Vauxhall organisation, are made in 30 cwt. and 2 ton

sizes. The 2 ton truck is built for heavier work, requiring special ruggedness of construction. Model 723 has drop sides, being suitable for most classes of haulage. With the sides removed, a flat steelbound hardwood platform is left with close joints for easy loading. Various types of British Bedford trucks are available for varying needs.

Advice is to hand regarding the new Dodge Bros.' commercial cars to the effect that fast, powerful engines are included having inserted valve seats, double drop X trussed frames, hydraulic brakes, and many new features which make for efficiency and economy.

## VICTORIAN FRUIT CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, reports:—

**Deciduous Fruit.**—Fruit trees in all districts are showing a splendid supply of fruit buds for next season. This applies especially to the Mornington Peninsula, where last season's crop was not heavy. Frost conditions are causing anxiety in some districts, but no damage has been recorded yet. In the Goulburn Valley growers are extending their areas, and Peaches especially are being planted. In some cases, nurserymen are unable to supply stocks of Pullar's Cling and Golden Queen, being unprepared for the planting revival. This replanting is perhaps the strongest evidence of confidence in the industry we have had for some time.

**Viticulture.**—In the irrigation areas conditions are somewhat dry. Pruning and ploughing are well in hand. An approximate estimate of the recent dried Grape pack is:—Sultanas, 37,800 tons; Currants, 7,600 tons; Lexias, 4,800 tons. This constitutes a notable advance on last year, for which the final figures were respectively 24,900, 7,200, and 2,700 tons. This year's Sultana pack is a record for this State, beating that of 1930 when 36,008 tons of Sultanas were packed. This table Grape season has been much more satisfactory than the two previous ones, arrivals by rail reaching 195,000 cases, as against 155,000 in 1932.

**Grape Exports Increased.**—This season 13,526 packages of Ohanez Grapes were exported, as compared with 9,160 last year. Shipments were mainly to the East, Singapore and Colombo, and some also to Hong Kong and Batavia. 2,465 packages were shipped to Canada, and 359 to London.

**Citrus.**—Growers are advised to maintain a careful watch for the first appearance of Anthracnose and Septoria Spotting. The recent frosts, followed by wet weather, have made conditions favorable to the development of these fungus spots. If they appear on the grove, the fruit should be harvested as soon as possible, and an application of Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50 sprayed on the trees.

## OLDEST APPLE TREE IN AMERICA.

The oldest bearing Apple orchard in America is said to be the famous grove on the eastern slope of the Menzano Mountains in New Mexico. When Menzano colony was established more than a century ago these trees were bearing good crops. That they had stood mature trees, for more than a century previous to that time there is little ground for doubt.

# Fruit Cool Storage.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PURE AMMONIA.

THIS SUBJECT is one that could easily run into a long technical discussion, but for the sake of brevity, we propose to state a few plain facts, and endeavor to make it as plain as possible to the layman, giving three main reasons for keeping the ammonia charge pure.

One of the first reasons that your ammonia charge should be pure, is that the compressor builder has designed his machine to give its tonnage capacity when handling pure ammonia. With impure ammonia, its capacity definitely falls off.

Secondly, because you will do the work quicker and cheaper with pure ammonia, and thirdly, because impure ammonia will quickly wear out your compressor parts.

The condition of the ammonia charge can be easily ascertained by drawing off a sample from the liquid receiver and allowing same to evaporate away through a tube, so that extra air and moisture may not further

perature down, no matter how long they operate the plant. The reason for this is that the ammonia has become so contaminated that it simply will not evaporate except by pumping down to a lower pressure that is proper to obtain the desired temperature.

Sometimes the diluted ammonia liquid which has been laying in the bottom of expansion pipes, etc., moves along and is drawn into the compressor cylinder, causing rapid wear of valves and parts generally, and so finally breaks down the efficiency of the machine. In many cases the engineer finds that his plant gives best results when it is recharged and the ammonia is "fresh." The reason for this is that the added ammonia reduces the percentage of contamination temporarily until the charge is short again, and so on.

### Remedy for Diluted Ammonia.

The only true means of purifying the ammonia is to have a dryer attached to the plant and so dry out the ammonia by the same means as it is dried out in the ammonia factory, and that is by passing the charge through a proper receptacle filled with unslaked lime. This means that as the moisture is taken from the charge passing through the dryer the purified ammonia, in going through the condenser, coils and the rest of the system, so ab-

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All Orchard Supplies available at  
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Correspondence Invited.

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Specialists in Australian Fruit.

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Our record of over 30 years' standing  
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lia; and A. J. Walsh & Co., Hobart,  
Tasmania.

contaminate the sample. If all the ammonia disappears, it can be said to be pure, but if a small amount remains after some hours, the amount left compared with the original sample, will indicate the percentage of dilution.

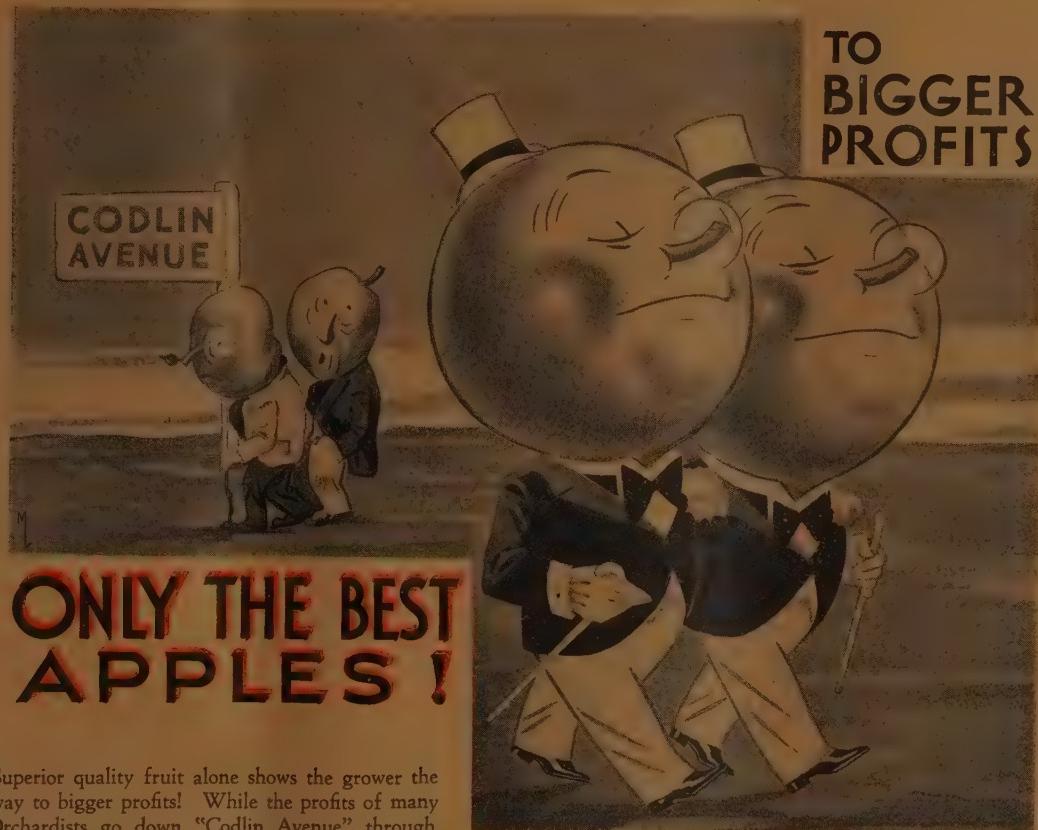
When the ammonia is suspected of being impure, a sample of the liquid ammonia taken sometimes proves to contain up to about 10 per cent. of foreign matter, i.e., water, oil, etc., that had gradually entered the plant through moisture on the piston rods, air admitted when the system is opened up for additions, etc., and water from the oil itself. These additions have crept in over the entire period of the plant's existence, and are not the result of two or three years' work, except when leaky coils in brine and water tanks are pumped down below atmospheric pressure, and moisture drains in through the leak.

Our long experience has proved that all plants suffer more or less from dilution of ammonia, and such a condition seems to show up in about five to ten years from date of starting up. Owing to the slow manner in which dilution takes place, engineers seldom notice it coming on, until at some peak period of refrigerating duty demand, they find that it is impossible to get their tem-

sorbs any other moisture, and in due time the entire charge is purified. Sending the charge away to be purified and putting fresh ammonia into the plant to carry on with, helps, but is never so satisfactory as the attachment of the dryer as all pockets in the plant are lodging places for impure ammonia, which cannot be pumped or blown out, and can only be picked up by the renewed strength of the purified ammonia passing over same. As all ammonia compressor tonnages are based on using pure ammonia, it is vital that a pure and full charge of ammonia is always in the system.

If you suspect that your ammonia is not what it should be we will be pleased to submit further information on receipt of your queries. At present a simplified dryer is in course of being tried out, and details of same will be forwarded later.—R. Werner Pty. Ltd.

**Field Day at Pakenham.**—Under the auspices of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and the Gippsland Fruit Marketing Association, a "Field Day" will be held on Tuesday, August 15, 1933, at the orchard of J. J. Ahern, Esq., Pakenham. Growers will assemble on the orchard at 2 p.m.



## ONLY THE BEST APPLES!

Superior quality fruit alone shows the grower the way to bigger profits! While the profits of many Orchardists go down "Codlin Avenue" through them not having used a spray that gives the maximum protection, the wise grower who uses "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead is ensured of the maximum protection to his crop. "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead Powder is the lightest in texture of any Arsenate of Lead on the market, and, is therefore ideal for dusting purposes. For wet spraying, it readily and evenly mixes in the spray tank, where it suspends perfectly, forming a spray so impalpably fine that it gives perfect coverage and there is no chance of it ever choking the spray nozzle. Although of such superfine quality, "Aero" brand is no dearer than inferior arsenates, in fact its covering power is so great that it is, without a doubt, the most economical spray the orchardist could use.

# BICKFORD'S "Aero" Brand ARSENATE OF LEAD

*By every test Bickford's "AERO" Brand is best*

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# The Home of Bickford's "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead

This building, erected five years ago, is situated at West Croydon, on the main artery between Adelaide and Port Adelaide, and is constructed on modern factory lines. It contains plant of the very latest type, with many additions and improvements effected by our own engineers.

Although, at the time it was erected, it provided for many years normal expansion of our business, our sales have increased much beyond our earlier anticipations, and it has already been necessary to enlarge it in certain details. Even now, further enlargements will shortly be undertaken because of our continued rapid increase in turnover.



Our plant is the most up-to-date Arsenate of Lead plant in Australia, and we are justifiably proud of the Arsenate of Lead we produce in this modern and highly efficient plant.

We were the first firm in Australia to manufacture Arsenate of Lead Powder, and the surpassing fineness and lightness of texture of our product has never been approached by any other make.

Practical results, after all, are what the Orchardist wants, and Bickford's "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead gives him the best possible means of combating his worst enemy, the Codlin Moth.

Leading Orchardists from all over the Commonwealth agree that "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead is the best they have ever used, giving them the maximum protection at a minimum cost.

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## TASMANIA.

**A**T the meeting of the State Fruit Advisory Board at the end of June, Mr. B. J. Pearsall presided. The financial statement showed a credit of £513/2/- in the general fund. The defence fund credit was £8,642.

**Rough Handling.**—Mr. I. H. Chopping said that fruit was roughly handled. Laborers walked on cases in the ships' holds with no protection, such as walking planks. Inspectors should have power to control the men to prevent the ill-use of fruit. He considered that 25 per cent. would be rejected as bruised fruit if submitted for reinspection. The use of strawboards should be made compulsory. Mr. T. Burnaby, fruitgrowers' wharf representative, said there should be more inspectors; smaller and lighter planks should be used as walking boards. Much fruit was badly bruised on arrival at the wharves. The Chairman stated that bruising of the fruit was one of the principal troubles of the growers. The Board could only recommend the use of strawboards, but could not enforce it.

**Pears, ex—"Buteshire."**—It was decided to cable the National Federation, London, stating that the Board's Defence Fund was available to prosecute the claims in connection with the "Buteshire" shipment of Pears.

**Unrefrigerated Fruit.**—Referring to the "Thermopylae" shipment of unrefrigerated fruit, Mr. Astell said that there was a certain amount of prejudice against such shipment, and while the experimental shipment as a whole was not so successful as desired, it had proved that certain varieties, namely, Cleos, French Crab, Dunns and Sturmers, could be carried without refrigeration. Senator Grant's statement that the fruit was running out of the cases and that the shipment was an absolute failure was not in accordance with facts. A large quantity of the fruit brought prices almost as high as refrigerated fruit. Taking into consideration the charge of 1/3 for refrigeration, the prices were satisfactory.

**Rationing Overseas Shipments.**—A motion by Mr. F. W. Harrison, inviting co-operation of the other States and New Zealand in the rationing and reduction of overseas fruit shipments was defeated.

**Interstate Export.**—Regret was expressed that Tasmanian Apples, particularly Jons. and Scarlets, suffered from breakdown on arrival in Sydney. Mr. M. Calvert suggested that growers use less nitrogenous manure for fruit intended for cool store; more lime should be used. Mr. H. A. Court said that he was impressed with the class of men comprising the Sydney selected agents, but, unfortunately, growers persisted in sending fruit to outside agents. The selected agents received only 50 per cent. of the total consignments.

**Grading Regulations.**—Mr. Court drew attention to the recent Conference of Ministers of Agriculture which favored the alteration of the grading standards for fruit to conform with the American standards. It was decided that no action be taken until fruitgrowers had expressed an opinion on the matter.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

**Bridgetown.**—At a general meeting of the Bridgetown Fruitgrowers' Association held in late June, Mr. E. Abbotts presided. It was decided to make enquiries into the matter of returned sacks and whether empty sacks could be returned to the grower at his request. It was decided to instruct delegates to the forthcoming South West conference to discuss spray materials with a view to tightening regulations.

**Bridgetown** (22/6/33).—With the exception of Cleopatras, most orchardists in this district have had good average crops, but owing to a very dry spell and abnormal heat in the early part of the year, there was a quantity of small fruits and a good deal of loss through sun scorch.

Early in February for a week we had shade temperatures ranging from 100 deg. to 115 deg., the latter an easy record for these parts, so you may imagine Apples had a very rough time.

With regard to spraying, the chief troubles are San José scale, red spider and powdery mildew, the two former can be controlled with oil sprays 1 in 15 to 20, the latter I practically cleared out of our orchard with sulphate of iron with lime and sulphur, but most growers are using atomic sulphur, generally because the former is more difficult to prepare and in some cases burnt the leaves.

I saw in the last issue of the "Fruit World," a correspondent was advising a Tasmanian grower to spray with Black Leaf 40 to control woolly aphid.

My advice is to obtain the parasite aphelinus mali and he will never want to spray for aphid again. I had aphid exceedingly badly and after turning a few colonies of the parasite loose, I hardly ever see a spot of it now. In fact, I am rather glad to see a spot here and there so that there will be something for the parasite to live on.—Owen Sparks.

## Comments Re Imperial Show.

**Karragullen** (29/6/33).—Mr. Hector J. Price, Illawarra Orchard Ltd., writes as follows:—The Apple trees in the Karragullen district are looking well for another good crop, providing thrips do not put in an appearance too early.

As regards the Imperial Fruit Show, it is apparent that the number of exhibitors is very small indeed, judging by the 1932 show.

Last year (1932) the mainland of Australia was not represented, apart from four exhibitors from W.A. There were two exhibitors from Tasmania, two from N.Z., and three from South Africa, making a total of 11 exhibitors for 12 classes. Several classes had only from 1 to 3 exhibits. So we do not think there is a great lot of honor or importance attached to prize-winning under such conditions.

For this year's show, the conditions stipulated that the entries for the southern hemisphere section were to be drawn from commercial consignments, which seems to be an excellent idea, but for the fact that we were allowed to nominate the boat from which the show entries were to be drawn. Special consignments of from about 25 to 50 cases were packed for this "show" boat. Hence at least some of our W.A. entries were not drawn from commercial consignments. Illawarra gained 2nd place in Granny Smiths and 1st and 3rd in Dohertys, which were the only varieties exhibited by us this year.

For the British Empire section, which is to be finalised in October, when the English and Canadian entries arrive, the entries of 10 cases each have to be specially packed. There are at least 2 exhibitors from this State, including our firm.

## FRUIT FLY CONTROL.

A reader in Queensland is desirous of receiving information from growers regarding experiments with poison baits for fruit fly control. We should be pleased if growers would send along to us notes of their experience so that we can publish same for the benefit of other growers.

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IT IS BETTER TO NEGLECT OTHER OPERATIONS THAN TO NEGLECT CULTIVATION. "HARVEY" IMPLEMENTS OFFER THE MOST RELIABLE METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR LAND THOROUGHLY CULTIVATED.



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DISC & SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATORS (HORSE & TRACTOR DRAWN), SINGLE & DOUBLE FURROW DISC & MOULDBOARD PLOWS, MOLE DRAINERS, ALL CLASSES OF HORSE & TRACTOR IMPLEMENTS, TOBACCO PLANTERS & CULTIVATORS, FRUIT GRADERS, DEHYDRATORS. EVERYTHING FOR THE MAN ON THE LAND.

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**DRIED FRUITS INDUSTRY.**

The State Dried Fruits Board Consultative Committee held a meeting on July 23 in Adelaide. The following were present:—Messrs. G. A. W. Pope and W. N. Twiss (S. Aust.), J. M. Balfour and H. A. Baker (Victoria), and G. A. Try (N.S.W.). After reviewing statistics, it was clear that there will be a record pack of dried vine fruits this season. The total Commonwealth pack is estimated at:—Currants, 16,854 tons; Sultanas, 53,406 tons; Lexias, 7,265 tons; total, 77,525 tons. The previous record was 72,194 tons in 1930. The total crop last year amounted to 58,441 tons. Approximately 20,000 tons over last year's production have to be disposed of. The Committee was in accord with previous interstate conferences that any additional acreages for the production of dried vine fruits should be discouraged.

The following export quotas, as approved by the Commonwealth Minister of Commerce were as follows:—For Currants, 80 per cent.; for Sultanas, 90 per cent.; for Lexias, 67½ per cent. Reports were received from the representatives of the State Boards regarding the marketing position of the dried varieties of fruit trees. A copy of the new regulations under the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Act was submitted by the N.S.W. representative, who stated that the regulations were so to be gazetted. It was felt that unlawful trading in dried fruits was considerably reduced.

**N.S.W. DRIED FRUIT EXPORT QUOTAS.**

The N.S.W. export quota of Lexias has been reduced from 70 per cent. to 67½ per cent. The quote for Sultanas and Currants is 80 per cent.

**REVISED DRIED FRUIT PRICES.**

The Australian Dried Fruits Association has increased the price of Currants and Sultanas 1d. per lb. Revised wholesale prices are:—

Currants, 4-crown 8½d. a lb., 3-crown 7½d., 2-crown 7d., 1-crown 6½d. M.F. (for manufacturing purposes only) 6½d. Sultanas, 5-crown 9½d., 4-crown 8½d., 3-crown 8d., 2-crown 7½d., 1-crown 7½d., plain 7½d. a lb.

**FRUIT TREES****ONE GROWER SAYS—**

"The trees (750) arrived in excellent order and are of exceptional quality. Our local inspector said they were the best trees he had seen. You will get my order, about same number, for next year."

**QUALITY.****QUANTITY AVAILABLE.**

Catalogs and price lists from—

**John Brunning & Sons**  
Somerville Nurseries,  
Somerville - Victoria - Australia  
Established 1866.

**VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT VITICULTURIST.****Retention of Mr. de Castella's Services Desired.**

The Council of Agricultural Education, together with the Viticultural Council, is urging the Government to retain the services of Mr. de Castella as Government Viticulturist for a further period of three years. Dr. Harris, M.L.C., recently stated that in view of Mr. de Castella's experience abroad, he would be indispensable until an understudy appointed by the Department of Agriculture had benefited by a period of close co-operation with him. Mr. de Castella's services would be vital, in the event of another outbreak of phylloxera, as he possessed special knowledge of the disease.

**DRIED FRUITS.****Warning Against Additional Plantings.**

Mr. J. M. Balfour, Chairman of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, when presenting prizes at the recent Milpara Dried Fruits Show, warned growers against the increased planting of vine fruits, as advocated by some Parliamentarians. The difficulty was to sell all the fruit now produced; additional plantings would invite disaster. He congratulated growers on the high quality of the fruit displayed.

**NO BROWN ROT ON STONE FRUITS IN W.A.**

In the last issue of the "Fruit World," it was stated that brown rot is unknown in Western Australia. We have received a letter from Mr. Geo. W. Wickens, Superintendent of Horticulture, W.A., advising that the statement was made in connection with brown rot of stone fruits, but, unfortunately, brown rot of citrus fruits is common in W.A., both *Phytophthora hibernalis*, cold weather species, and *Phytophthora citrophthora*, warm weather species, being present.

**Thrips Investigation.**—The Thrips Investigation Committee has received a donation of 5 guineas for thrips research from Mr. Hector J. Price, Illawarra Orchard Co., Karragullen, Western Australia. This donation is greatly appreciated. Funds are still necessary for the carrying on of the work of thrips investigation.

**Quite Enough, too!**

Sambo: "Hey, Ebenezer! Lemme present mah wife to yuh!"

Ebenezer: "Naw, suh! I've got one of mah own!"



**GERRARD**  
**WIRE**  
**SEAL**  
**STRAPPING**

Fruit cases can be double wire strapped for less than one penny per case—a penny well spent for safe transport.

**Gerrard Wire Tying**  
**Machines Co. Pty. Ltd.**

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SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, HOBART.

DETAILED PACKING CHARTS AND GENERAL FRUIT PACKING INFORMATION ARE SUPPLIED FREE ON APPLICATION. GERRARD SERVICE.

**INVESTIGATIONS IN CANADA AND U.S.A.**

Valuable Report by C. G. Savage, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING illustrated report has just been published by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, dealing with the fruit investigations in Canada and U.S.A. by Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture in N.S.W.

Part 1 deals with the marketing of citrus fruits and investigations into the citrus industry. This section includes the export of Oranges and Lemons to Canada, the Eastern Canadian market, methods of Californian growers such as processing, grading, sweating, transport, frost protection, packing, bud selection, by-products, and export of juice.

Part 2 deals with deciduous fruit and other investigations, including dried and canned fruits, Apple grading regulations, by-products, the frozen pack, Nuts, Dates, Prunes, irrigation, cold storage, stationary spray plants, pest and disease control, thinning of fruits, and hail insurance.

On the subject of fireblight, Mr. Savage insists on the necessity of maintaining the embargo on fruit trees, stocks and scions: the danger of introducing fireblight on fruit, however, is very remote.

**N.S.W. ORANGES.****Gosford Now Supplying Fruit to Railways Department.**

The N.S.W. Commissioners have now included the Gosford district in their fruit-selling scheme, and Oranges supplied by the Gosford District Packing House will be sent to supply the demands on northern railway stations. Only fruit from the Murrumbidgee area was previously taken. Since the Railways Department started its fruit-selling campaign for the three years ended December 31, 1932, growers received £106,129 for fruit, the sales covering all crops in season as well as dried Prunes and Raisins. The department's object is to help the grower and not to compete with shopkeepers or to exploit the market. Only a marginal profit is made by the department.

ment to cover working expenses. Oranges are being sold by station masters at 8/6 a case of 88 Oranges, and 9/3 a case of 96 Oranges, and these prices include freight. The sale of Oranges in 1928 was 16,310 cases; in 1929 to 36,185 cases; in 1930 to 43,006 cases; in 1931 (the peak year), 84,890; in 1932, to 47,300 cases. It is hoped that the 1933 sales will largely exceed those of 1932.

**Handle Oranges Carefully.**

Mr. R. J. Benton, special citrus instructor, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, emphasises the need for careful handling and packing of Oranges. Injury to the rind must be avoided. Only well-formed fruit, free of insects or disease should be clipped, and the clipping should be close and square with the "button." It is advisable to use gloves to prevent damage from finger-nails. Proper picking bags should be used, and the boxes clean and free from grit. Picking should be done in fine weather as far as possible, and when the fruit is dry, about mid-day being the best time.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.****New Packing House at Niagara Park.**

The Niagara Park Growers Ltd. have erected at Niagara Park, near Gosford, a modern packing house which was recently opened by Mrs. Stewart, wife of the Minister for Commerce. The cost was about £4,000, and modern machinery has been installed for cleaning, polishing, grading and preparing fruit for export. Mr. E. P. M. Sheedy, Chairman of Directors of the company, stated that the district produced 750,000 to 1,000,000 cases of citrus fruit. It was desired to develop an export pack of equal quality to that of overseas competitors.

**Should Live on Fruit.**

Bjones: "My wife's taking a course of cooking lessons."  
Psmith: "That's funny! So is mine."  
Bjones: "Really? What do you take for your dyspepsia?"

# Oranges for Export

MUST BE PACKED IN WELL MADE CASES OF SEASONED TIMBER

**National Boxes are Properly Constructed**

*Full Particulars and Prices can be obtained from our  
Distributing Agents the P.D.S., or direct from ourselves.*

**National Box Company, Ltd.**

**BALMAIN, N.S.W.**

## N. S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

### Important Matters Discussed at Annual Conference.

**I**T IS TO THE CREDIT of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation that at the recent annual Conference in Sydney every delegate was present: no less than 80 answered the roll-call.

Close attention was paid to every item under discussion. The business was put through promptly under the skilful chairmanship of General Heane.

Delegates are to be congratulated on the manner in which the business was conducted. Speakers with rare exceptions kept closely to the points under debate. It is quite certain that among N.S.W. fruitgrowers there are some able debaters—men who could hold their own in any company. One could well believe that there are future members of Parliament among the assembled delegates at the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Conference.

#### N.Z. Citrus Embargo.

One outstanding item was the embargo placed by New Zealand on the importation of fruit from Australia. There was no doubt but that this has caused dismay among N.S.W. citrus men. The Minister for Markets, who is also a fruitgrower and member for the citrus-growing district of Parramatta, gave a clear statement of the negotiations to date. He said that the primary cause of the embargo was the "fireblight" embargo imposed by Australia. If Australia would lift the prohibition against the importation of N.Z. Apples into Australia he believed the N.Z. embargo would be promptly lifted. A resolution was carried requesting the Federal Government to call a conference of biologists, State fruit experts, and fruitgrowers, to report as to the possibility of fireblight being introduced on fruit. Resolutions were also carried requesting assistance for citrus growers—Sydney parity and guarantee against loss for exported fruit.

On the subject of broadcasting market prices, it was clear that the figures prepared by the Federation's Market Representative (Mr. L. T. Pearce) were approved, while the prices given by the Government Marketing Bureau came in for criticism. The Director of Marketing (Mr. A. A. Watson) attended and gave details of the system under which prices were collated for publication and broadcasting. The information on which the prices were based was questioned by delegates, and a committee was appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Watson to confer with him on the subject. Mr. Such subsequently reported that Mr. Watson had declined to meet the Committee. The Conference favored having the Association's market reports broadcast through 2CO, Corowa.

The marketing in Sydney naturally came in for much discussion. Delegates favored the elimination of the flat minimum commission rate of 6d. per case, although it was urged in opposition that this might bring about an increase in the general commission rate from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. Coupled with the resolution favoring the elimination of the minimum sixpenny flat rate were recommendations that in fixing the general commission rate consideration be given to the credit risk of sales, the charge for receiving and delivery, the averaging of prices on account sales, cost of tipping fruit, charge for stamps and stationery, etc.

As difficulties were experienced because of delays in publishing the lists of registered farm produce agents under the Act, it was resolved to ask that the Act be administered more effectively.

A handsome cigarette-case suitably inscribed was handed by the President, on behalf of past and present

members, to Mr. H. G. Such on his retirement from the Board. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., a vote of appreciation to Mr. Such was incorporated in the minutes. Mr. Such suitably responded.

Conference resolved in favor of reduction of duty on potash for fertilisers abolition of duty on sulphate of ammonia and materials for fertilisers; that weight and analysis of fertilisers be stamped on containers.

The abolition of duty on British materials used in the manufacture of sprays was sought, including pyrethrum insecticides.

Messrs. Denniss and House attended when matters affecting the railways were discussed. Freight reductions on fruit and cases were sought, also that strapping wire be carried at the same rate as fencing wire. At the instance of Mr. Pascoe, seconded by Mr. Anthony, the Railways Department was requested to provide overhead cover at fruit sidings; a shed of similar length to the existing sheds with open sides and wider, and provided with a six-foot platform for unloading purposes, also portable switches to improve lighting. Favorable consideration to the several requests was promised.

**Nurseries.**—Conference resolved in favor of all nurseries being licensed and inspected by Government inspectors and that no nurseries be permitted to continue operations on cancerous ground; that all nurserymen be compelled to sell only bud selected stock as approved by the Bud Selection Society; that suitable action be taken to require nurserymen to be definitely responsible for supplying trees true to name.

**Marketing and Distribution.**—The Market Representative (Mr. L. T. Pearce) gave an appreciated address advocating a system of crop estimates and returns whereby markets could be regulated. A committee subsequently met and reported as follows:—That the Marketing of Primary Products Act be applied at all citrus in N.S.W. in the formation of a Growers' Citrus Board—to institute a levy to provide against loss and encourage export, also to increase local consumption.

**Pests and Diseases.**—Addresses were given by Dr. R. J. Noble, Biologist, Messrs. McCarthy and Zech, Entomologists. Resolutions were carried, asking the Department of Agriculture to pursue investigations into the control of black spot (especially with remedies other than Bordeaux), brown spot on Passion vines, white wax scale, and green shield bug. At the instance of Messrs. Ray (Bathurst) and Herring (Bathlow), special attention was drawn to the increase of San Jose scale with a view to the enforcement on control measures.

With regard to fruit fly, it was announced that a special drive would be conducted to have "backyard" orchards cleaned up. Several resolutions were carried requesting rigid enforcement of the regulations, that municipalities construct insect-proof pits for destruction of fly-infested fruit, and that citrus growers use baits and traps.

Dr. W. J. Young, Associate Professor of Bio-chemistry, gave particulars of the work of the Citrus Preservation Committee of the C.S.I.R. Twelve long distance thermometers had been installed in the "Otranto," carrying citrus to England. Pre-cooling was necessary. In reply to a delegate who understood that Oranges could be carried at 54 deg. Fahr., Dr. Young recommended a temperature of 40 deg.

**Orator (at anti-gambling meeting):** "I have never gambled. No. I must not say that, for I once bought a ticket in a raffle for my wife."

**Voice from the Rear:** "So that's how you got her, is it?"

## THE CITRUS INDUSTRY.

## Increased Exports to U.K.

The Federal Minister for Commerce (Mr. Stewart) explained at a conference of growers at Galston, N.S.W., that steps are being taken to secure markets for Australian citrus fruits in Great Britain and Canada. The N.Z. embargo had shaken Australia from her lethargy and had made her explore other markets. In the U.K. the market could absorb 1,500,000 bushels during the four months which affected the Australian season. During the last five years an average of only 13,000 bushels had been annually exported. As a result of the N.Z. embargo already 63,000 were on the water, and it was estimated the total export to the British market would be over 200,000 bushels. Growers exporting to U.K. had their full expenses guaranteed and had the benefit of 3/6 per cwt. on the British market. Eastern Canada also is a potential market for 2,000,000 bushels. At the present time owing to the distance and cost of transport, Australia was practically excluded from the Canadian market, but negotiations were progressing with shipping and other interests with a view to securing concessions and to effect direct shipment via Panama Canal to markets where Australia had a preference of 35 cents a bushel.

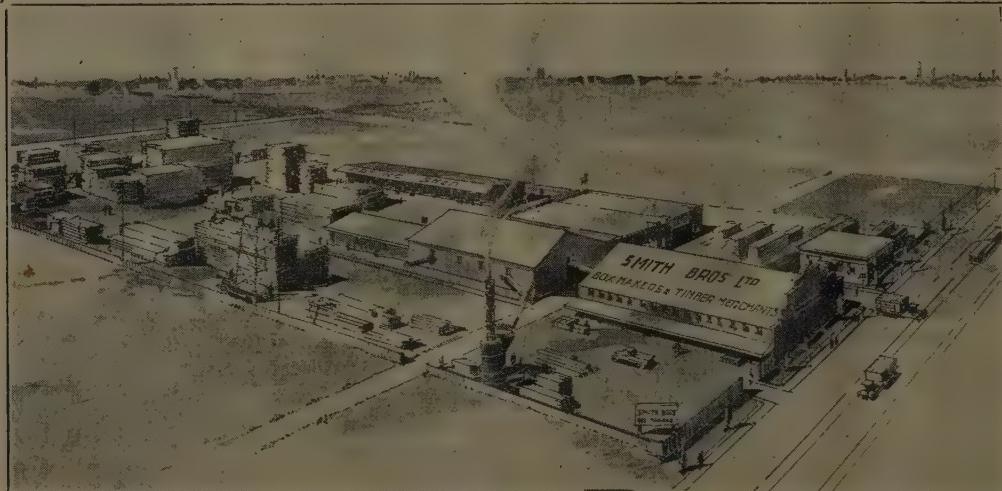
\* \* \* \* \*

The conference at Galston was attended by growers representing Galston, Gosford, Lisarow, Mangrove Mountain, Richmond, Windsor, and at the early stages was rather stormy. Mandarin growers have been badly hit by the loss of the New Zealand market.

**U.S.A. Irrigation Paper.**—The "Reclamation Era," the monthly irrigation paper issued by the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., which has regularly published valuable notes for several years past, has ceased publication with the issue of May, 1933, until further notice. The cessation of publication is in the interests of economy. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation is Dr. Elwood Mead.



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FOR  
CASES,  
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LARGE  
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FRUIT  
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SPECIALITY.

SMITH BROS. LTD., Botany Road, Waterloo, SYDNEY

—Phones: Mascot 278 and 192.

City Markets Depot, Corner HAY and PIER STREETS, HAYMARKET.

**EXPORT OF ORANGES.**

The conditions to be observed by shippers of Oranges in order to participate in the Government guarantee have been provided and copies are available from the Department of Commerce or State Agricultural Departments. The fruit must be clipped from the trees by using blunt nosed clippers. The fruit must be handled with the utmost gentleness, the operators to use gloves. The outer layers or shown surfaces of the Oranges shall be a true indication of the content of each case. The fruit must be graded accurately and packed. No Orange less than

2½ in. diameter can be exported. Only two grades can be exported—"Special" or "Standard." The Oranges must be packed in clean cases constructed of well-seasoned softwood or hardwood that has been smoothly sawn or dressed. Only three cases can be used—Orange case, 24 in. x 11½ in. x 11½ in.; Australian bushel, 18 in. x 14½ in. x 8 2-3 in.; standard bushel, 18 in. x 10½ in. x 11½ in. All fruit shipped after September 1, 1933, must be pre-cooled to a temperature not lower than 38 degrees, nor higher than 42 degrees. Wherever possible, fruit shipped prior to that date must also be pre-cooled. The borax treatment is not permitted in the export of Oranges.



14 plate 20 inch patent Off-Set Tandem Power-shift Tractor Disc Cultivators, showing the machine cultivating close to the butts of the trees.—Make by D. Harvey, Box Hill, Vic.

## Ease in Meeting High Pressure Requirements

Is a Special Feature of the  
**"Buzacott" Fig. 450 Pump**

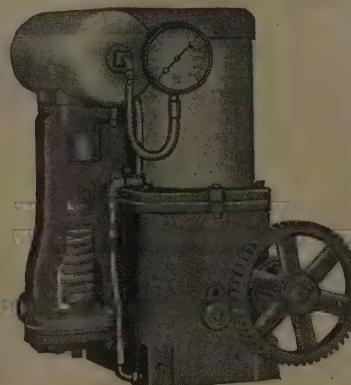
DESIGNED TO DELIVER SPRAY MIXTURE AT ANY PRESSURE UP TO 350 LBS. PER SQUARE INCH.

SINGLE-ACTING TWIN-CYLINDER PUMP, CAPABLE OF DELIVERING 5-10 GALLONS PER MINUTE, ACCORDING TO THE SPEED AT WHICH IT IS DRIVEN.

MR. ....

ADDRESS .....

This Pump has become extremely popular throughout Tasmania as the ideal unit for the Stationary Spray Plant. The Fig. "450" Pump illustrated above is the latest type fitted to the popular "Buzacott" Portable Orchard Sprayer. Post this Advertisement and receive our Illustrated Catalogue of all lines, including Power and Hand Operated Orchard Equipment.



THE "BUZACOTT"  
HIGH-PRESSURE SPRAY  
PUMP (Fig. 450)

**CAMERON, SUTHERLAND & SEWARD Pty. Ltd.**

RIVERSIDE AVENUE, SOUTH MELBOURNE  
TASMANIAN AGENT:—R. N. JACKSON, Cr. Collins Street and Market Place, Hobart.

**GROWERS PLEASE NOTE:** WE HAVE TWO GOOD RECONDITIONED SECONDHAND SPRAYCARTS FOR QUICK SALE AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

**CITRUS FIELD DAY.**

A VERY SUCCESSFUL FIELD DAY was held on Mr. A. Dean's citrus grove at Red Cliffs on July 24, with the object of demonstrating to growers the results of three years' work of bud selection of Washington Navel Oranges by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, stated that in the Mildura district there were 300 trees being used for experimental bud selection work, and that the Department had supplied to growers and nurserymen 118,000 buds from selected trees.

Mr. J. L. Provan, B.Agr.Sc., Horticultural Research Officer, then explained the various aspects of bud selection and indicated that bud selection was only one method of improving citrus fruits. Various factors, such as climate, soil, root stock, and cultural practices all had a definite influence on the quality of the fruit produced.

Discussing the question of yield, Mr. Provan drew attention to the very low average production of less than 1½ bushels per tree in Victoria. There was very little prospect of increasing the yield of citrus trees by bud selection alone; but by eliminating low yielding varieties such as the variety known as the "Australian" Navel from the grove and substituting the true type Washington Navel the general average could be raised. Yield is principally influenced by environment.

The quality of fruit was next discussed, and the effect of age of the trees, soils, root stocks, manurial treatment and climate were all briefly dealt with. An outstanding feature was the effect of age on the character or flavor of the fruit. Oranges from old trees were 50 per cent. higher in total soluble solids (principally sugars) than fruit from young trees.

Heavy applications of nitrogenous fertilisers to young

citrus trees in the fertile Mallee sands were distinctly detrimental to the production of good quality fruit. Where citrus trees were growing vigorously smaller applications of nitrogenous manures should be applied until a good balance between growth and fruit production was obtained.

Root stock influences had been investigated by Mr. Quinn in South Australia and had shown that Oranges worked on sweet Orange root stock were of a superior flavor to those produced on citronelle (wild Lemon) stock.

The latter stock produced earlier fruit than the former.

After this talk, growers were conducted around Mr. Dean's property, and the fruit produced on re-worked trees was compared with fruit from the parent trees, from which the buds were obtained. Growers were impressed by the improvement in quality of fruit from these trees. Methods of re-working and the budding of citrus trees were then explained.

**Large Fruits by the Dozen.**—At the annual meeting of the Southern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, a resolution was adopted requesting the retail fruiterers to sell large fruits by the dozen instead of by weight.

It is hoped the Retail Fruiterers will act accordingly and thus have the credit of initiating this overdue reform.

The present method is harmful to the growers, the public and the retailers themselves.

Voice Over Wire: "Madam, your husband has been run over by a truck!"

"Good Heavens! On the afternoon of my bridge party!" \* \* \* \*

How poor are they that have not patience!  
What wound did ever heal, but by degrees?

# THE PORT of HULL

— IS —

## The Fruit Centre

SERVING

**Great Britain for the North & Midlands & Continent for all  
Ports in Northern and Eastern Europe**

Daily sailings provide unrivalled situation for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT

Specially constructed REFRIGERATOR VANS carry FRUIT direct from  
STEAMER to inland destinations by EXPRESS TRAINS.

RAPID HANDLING      QUICK DESPATCH      LOW CHARGES

## The London and North Eastern Railway

A LARGE DOCK-OWNING RAILWAY

Full information supplied by:—

AUSTRALIA.—Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge-street, Sydney; 312 Collins-street, Melbourne, and Branches.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. A. Redpath & Sons Ltd., 181 Cashel-street, Christchurch, and Branches.

**ROOT STOCKS FROM EAST MALLING.**

By courtesy of Dr. B. T. Dickson, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a letter is to hand for the "Fruit World" from Mr. R. G. Hatton, M.A., Director of the East Malling Research Station. Mr. Hatton states that as overseas nurserymen have come to realise the possibilities of the use of vegetatively propagated stocks, a limited quantity of East Malling root stocks would be made available for experimental purposes.

It should be understood that the East Malling Research Station is not seeking a market for root stocks because the home demand is greater than the supply. The idea is to have these East Malling stocks tried out experimentally under different conditions in various parts of the world.

Prices for Apple, Quince, Cherry and Plum stocks range from 14/- to 25/- per 100, or 95/- to 220/- per 1,000. Further details are obtainable from the Editor of the "Fruit World," Box 2636E.E., G.P.O., Sydney, and Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne. The stocks are usually despatched from England towards the end of November, and this continues up to, say, the middle of March, to suit the conditions of the importing country.

The address is East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent, England.

**THE AGE OF VINES.**

**O**NE OFTEN HEARS the question, "How long will a vine live?" and this depends much on the situation, drainage and soil conditions in which the plant is growing.

Under favorable conditions of all three, there is apparently no limit to the age and productivity of a vine, and the following details of two famous vines growing in England may be of interest to our readers.

**The Hampden Court Vine.**—This vine was planted from a cutting taken from a vine at Valentines, in the parish of Ilford, near Wanstead, in Sussex, in the year 1768, the parent vine itself had attained a huge size, and is still in a flourishing condition (1912).

The Grape is of the Black Hamburg variety. In the year 1800 the stem of this vine was 13 inches in girth, and the principal branch was 114 feet long. The girth of the vine in 1912 was 48 inches, and the main arm was still limited to 114 feet, but many side arms are still growing.

This vine has produced as many as 2,200 bunches in a year, but the average mature crop is now limited to 800 bunches, each of which are clipped to average about one pound.

This vine is often referred to as the largest vine in Europe, if not in the world, but such is not the case; the vine at Cumberland Lodge, which was planted in 1778 from a cutting off the Hampden Court vine, is far larger than its parent, and two other cuttings taken from this vine and planted at Manresa House and Kinnel House, Breadalbane, are all larger than the Hampden Court vine.

The King's vine planted at Cumberland Lodge, before mentioned, bore 1,000 splendid bunches of fruit in the 1930 season, and although over 200 years old, was still putting out new growth and extending itself. The fruit from this vine, which is a perquisite of the King, was sent by His Majesty as gifts to the London hospitals, many of the bunches weighed two and three pounds each.

All the vines, it is noted, were originally planted from cuttings, and possibly this may account for their remarkable growth, as the cuttings were planted in the site on which they were intended to grow permanently and received no check to the root system from the time the cutting commenced to send out its threadlike rootlets.

It is stated that the roots of the Hampden Court vine can be traced to the River Thames several hundred yards away from the place where the vine is growing.

In Australia, the centenary of the Linderman Kirkton Vineyard was celebrated last year (says Lindeman's Monthly Review of the Australian Wine Industry).

This vineyard was planted in the year 1830 by James Busby, and its centenary was marked by holding a pageant through the streets of Sydney to mark the importance of the wine industry to Australia.

\* \* \* \* \*

It would be interesting to our readers to hear of particulars of any specially large vines, citrus trees or deciduous trees growing in Australia, and details of same would be gladly received and published if authenticated.

Mr. Gerald W. Beverley, Senior Fruit Instructor, Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, states that he remembers as a boy seeing a noted Fig garden which was planted at Angmering (Sussex, England); by Cardinal Wolseley, and the trees are still said to be flourishing, yet he has seen far larger trees growing in Australia, although only babes in age to the English trees.

It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,  
How hard the battle goes, the day how long,  
Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes the song!  
Be strong!

**Fruit Trees of Outstanding Quality**

True to name, healthy and well-rooted. Citrus trees in large quantity.—Budding Wood supplied by the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W.—Worked on Lemon, Sweet Orange, and Trifoliata Stock.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1901.

**L. P. ROSEN & SON, Fernhill Nurseries**  
Pennant Hills Road, CARLINGFORD, New South Wales

## VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

**A**T the monthly meeting of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association on July 28, Mr. G. W. Brown presiding, reports on the overseas freight situation were presented by Messrs. Mills and Brown. In addition to freight reduction, better services for wider distribution were imperative. Further negotiations were proceeding. Mr. Brown stated he was preparing a draft programme showing varieties and suitable arrival dates at British and Continental ports. Mr. Ford reported that at a representative meet-

ing at Harcourt growers favored holding a mass meeting of fruitgrowers in Melbourne to protest against the present freight and transport conditions. It was decided to hold this mass meeting if other districts were favorable.

Mr. Bailey reported that at the Research Committee meeting it had been decided to ask representative growers from the several districts to compile recommended lists of Apples and Pears for export with the object of reducing the varieties exported.

\* \* \*

Other subjects dealt with at the Research Committee meeting included investigation into fruit tree stocks,

manufacture of by-products, including pectin and cider. Regarding arsenical residue, it was decided to approach the Queensland Health Authorities regarding their drastic action in returning Apples from Victoria.

The Harcourt Field Day was reported on as entirely satisfactory. The Pakenham Field Day was fixed for Tuesday, August 15.

**Sales Tax on Wrapping Paper.**—The Secretary reported having interviewed the Sales Tax authorities in Sydney. A recommendation had gone forward to the authorities at Canberra that the claim for retrospective sales tax be abandoned and that fruit wrapping paper be placed on the list of goods officially exempt from sales tax.

**Trade with the East.**—At the instance of Mr. Lawford, it was decided to recommend that a cadet trainee be appointed to co-operate with the British Chamber of Commerce at Batavia.

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. G. W. Brown (chairman), E. I. Lawford, W. H. Carne, H. Ford, A. S. Harrison, J. B. Mills, F. Cave, J. W. Bailey, F. R. Mellor, N. N. McLean, K. Eagle, C. H. Jost, J. M. Ward, E. Meekin, F. M. Read, W. A. Thiele, H. Wardes (N.Z.), J. M. Jacobs, and R. E. Boardman (secty.). Apology from Mr. W. P. Hutchinson.

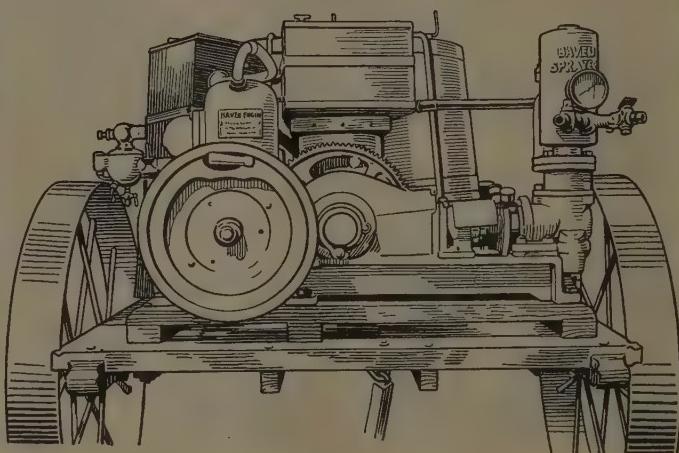
Mr. Watkins submitted a new type of case-end which was favourably commented on.

## HARCOURT FIELD DAY.

**A**HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL "Field Day" was conducted at Harcourt early in July. About 200 attended at Mr. H. M. McLean's orchard. The Chairman of the Harcourt Field Day Committee, Mr. W. Eagle, introduced the several speakers. Mr. E. E. Pescott, Acting Chief Orchard Supervisor, advocated chemical bands around tree trunks to destroy codlin moth grubs. Mr. Pascoe dealt with the subject of seeds for pasture improvement. Mr. R. Down, Shell Oil Co., told of the properties of crude oils. Pruning was demonstrated by Messrs. J. W. Bailey, J. H. Lang, H. Leversha and C. A. Bertruch. Demonstrations were given with the Buzacott power sprayer and Harvey orchard implements.

**Manuring Orchards.**—Speaking at the Harcourt Field Day, Mr. F. M. Read, M.Ag.Sc., Senior Horticultural Research Officer, said that many growers applied manure first to increase crops, secondly to improve tree health, and thirdly to secure a reasonable growth of weeds or green crop for ploughing in. No manure was known

## The BAVE-U — Power Sprayer



**A**N Engine built primarily for service but with every refinement such as ball races fitted to crankcase bearings, a pump embodying every modern improvement such as eccentrics enclosed running in oil, eccentric shaft fitted with ball races, valves detachable and interchangeable—these features are responsible for the high opinion held by the Fruitgrowing Industry of The "Bave-U" Power Sprayer.

Ask a pioneer fruitgrower, he will tell you that The "Bave-U" is the pioneer Australian-made Power Sprayer, and the best for reliability and unceasing service.

*SEE THE "BAVE-U" AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW STAND, SMITH STREET.*

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**Box Hill, E.11, Victoria.**

**Tel. WX 2137**

## APPLE GROWERS !!

# Sulphate of Ammonia

is the right form of NITROGEN to apply in the Spring.

It is recommended for this purpose by all leading authorities.

DON'T FAIL to take advantage of these qualities—

**CHEAPNESS,  
SOLUBILITY,**

**MAXIMUM AVAILABILITY—  
NO LEACHING.**

Our General Recommendation  
to suit average conditions:—

**4-8 lbs. per tree of a mixture of**

2 parts Super,  
2 parts Sulphate of Ammonia,  
1 part Muriate of Potash

Ask your Manure Company or Agent for

**THE 2:2:1 MIXTURE**

(Put up by all Manure Companies)

Communicate with us re any of your problems.

Address to Advisory Officer,

**Nitrogen Fertilisers**

Proprietary Limited

360 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1.

which would increase fruit crops without having also definite effect on tree growth. The objective should be first and foremost to promote tree health and good crops under normal conditions would naturally follow. Recommended manures were the quick-acting or readily available type, such as nitrogen (the cheapest form being sulphate of ammonia), phosphoric acid (superphosphate), potash, either sulphate or muriate; the best mixed fertiliser containing all three would be the 2-2-1 mixture. Fertilisers should be applied in the spring two or three weeks before bud burst. Quantities varied according to the size of the tree. No fertiliser would build fruit. It was the appearance of the tree which should decide the manurial programme. If in doubt, use a complete manure. Where trees showed leaf scorch, there was probably potash deficiency and in such cases the application of a potash fertiliser alone would be recommended. If trees were stunted or leaves pale, the soil probably lacked nitrogen and sulphate of ammonia alone would probably be the best fertiliser to use. If broadcasting the manure, it should be turned in the same day to make sure that the manure actually reached the roots, otherwise it became much less available.

Pollination.—Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.Ag.Sc., Horticultural Research Officer, addressed a large meeting at Harcourt on the subject of cross-pollination. He said that the tissues connecting the flowers or young fruit with the tree were very delicate; any departure from normal conditions usually caused heavy shedding. He recommended manuring for tree health and planting to provide for cross-pollination. As 99 per cent. of pollination was by means of bees or other insects, growers should have a hive of bees for every one or two acres. The Rymer Apple was particularly self-fruitful. All others required pollination. With the exception of Gravensteins and Reinette du Canada (which had weak pollen), varieties which flowered simultaneously were satisfactory for cross-pollination.

The self-fruitfulness of Pears was dependent on climatic, soil and seasonal conditions and pollinating varieties were desirable. Although Williams would set seedless Pears without pollination, the fruit with seed was less fragile and better shape. Pollination should be provided by means of inter-planting and grafting, or (as a temporary expedient), placing boughs of blossoms in tins containing water at intervals in the orchard.

# CARRIAGE OF FRUIT BY SEA

## To Interstate Markets

**FRUIT SHIPMENTS FOR SYDNEY AND QUEENSLAND PORTS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR**

**REFRIGERATED AND ORDINARY CARGO SPACE AVAILABLE.**

Regular weekly service of Fast, Modern, Passenger Steamers, fitted with ventilated 'tween decks and Refrigerator Chambers.

By special arrangement Fruit, etc., for Sydney, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, is delivered on Sydney Wharf 6 a.m. Mondays, ready for early morning market.

Fruit for Brisbane, leaving Melbourne Noon Saturdays, delivered Brisbane Wharf 8 a.m. Thursdays.

### SPECIAL REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

For further particulars and calling dates, apply to:—

**AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIPS PTY. LTD.**,  
Howard Smith Ltd., Managing Agents, 35 Market Street,  
Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8314.

**AUSTRALASIAN UNITED STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**,  
MacDonald, Hamilton and Co., Managing Agents, 467  
Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 9708.

**ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**,  
505 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 475.  
**HUDDART PARKER LTD.**,  
466 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8960.  
**MCILWRAITH McEACHARN LTD.**,  
94 William Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 9440.  
**MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**,  
31 King Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8693.

## TRAVEL INTERSTATE BY SEA

### Maximum Results at a Minimum Cost by using **THE HOWARD ROTARY HOE**



**HOWARD ROTARY HOE "EIGHT,"** the ideal machine for Orchard Cultivation. Cuts 3 ft. wide and up to 9 inches deep. May be equipped with Power Spray, fertiliser distributor, furrowing attachment, saw-bench, and many other useful attachments.

Models of the Howard Rotary Hoes  
are supplied for all classes of work.

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### FRUIT PACKING AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

During the recent Apple export season outside labor was employed at the Strathfieldsaye packing sheds. About £700 was paid in wages. Realising that the youths of the district should be taught Apple packing, classes were started. For the first class 38 students were enrolled, but gradually this was increased. It was decided to divide the pupils into two classes—those under 16 and the majority over 16 years. The actual work of organising was done by Mr. J. Thomlinson, district orchard supervisor, and Mr. W. H. Harris, assistant fruit packing expert to the Department, set about teaching the straight system of cheek packing. This system has been used with great success in Canada. A demonstration was held, and the judge was Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture. In the junior section there were 12 entries, and in the senior 20. Mr. Ward had as his stewards Messrs. W. H. Harris, J. Thomlinson and W. Mannes. Addresses of congratulation to the growers for inaugurating these classes were delivered by Col. G. V. Lansell, M.L.C. Mr. W. J. Stephens, Managing Director and Editor of the "Bendigo Advertiser," Messrs. J. M. Ward, W. H. Harris, and J. Thomlinson.

# FRUIT PACKING HOUSES

## Problems Facing Managements.

**W**HILE IN THEORY the packing house system for fruit is ideal, the fact has to be faced that there is at present a swing back in several districts to packing on individual orchards. Is this movement a temporary one? Are there factors operating at the moment which will speedily change with an improvement in the general economic situation?

It should be here stated that many leading packing houses are experiencing no difficulty in this connection—particularly those handling Apples. How are the citrus packing houses faring? Growers and their packing house managements are in-

vited to send in their experiences. So far reports from several Victorian citrus districts indicate a lessening of fruit going through the district packing houses with a corresponding increase of orchard packed fruit. What will be the effect on the present system of market regulation of supplies to the Melbourne market? It is quite certain that the discriminating buyers know the good brands and the good growers. Some buyers look not only for the general over-riding brand of the packing house, but for the distinguishing mark of particular growers. One would imagine that in such instances there would be a

valuable goodwill in the district brand, knowing the capacity of the management and the earnestness to maintain the highest possible trading reputation. However, packing house managements are in the hands of the growers in regard to the quality of the fruit delivered to them to pack.

The subject of pool packing presents another kind of problem—particularly with citrus. With Apples, the outside appearance is usually a fair indication of quality, but not so with Oranges. Oranges may be thick or thin skinned, sweet, sour or dry. It is reported that one citrus packing house in N.S.W. which has adopted the pool pack is finding considerable difficulty with growers in regard to the varying qualities of fruit received. Here again the experience of packing houses is invited for comparative purposes.

Other packing houses have adopted the system of packing each grower's fruit as it comes in from the orchard, giving a receipt for the fruit according to the number of cases packed in the several grades.

It has been noted that many growers have recently installed graders, which would indicate for the time being, at least, they mean to attend to the packing of the fruit on individual orchards.

\* \* \*

At the recent conference of the New South Wales Fruitgrowers' Federation, stress was laid on the necessity for goodwill as between growers and their agents. The success of the fruit export Marketing Associations in the several States is due to the mutual conferences of growers and their exporting agents who meet around the table on the same executive committees. The fruitgrower is steadily coming to realise that he is in the same position as the wholesaler whose final objective is the consumer and whose goods have to go through normal channels of trade. Retailers in their turn have built up goodwill, having established confidence amongst their customers by consistently supplying fruit of the required quality. Citrus market representatives have frequently stated at growers' conferences that there has been no glut of quality fruit; the problem is that of the disposal of the inferior grades.

\* \* \*

These questions of country organisation, orderly distribution and satisfaction to the public resulting in increased sales are engaging the thought and attention of the far-seeing growers and distributors in the desire to see the fruit industry placed on a better basis. It is in times of



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greatest difficulties that improvements are brought about. Necessity was ever the mother of invention.

Perhaps the time is not far distant when by means of mutual contact, the various elements composing the fruit industry—growers and distributors—will find a common basis for all-round improvement.

#### FRUIT IN NEW ZEALAND.

Writing under date June 23, Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart, Dunedin, stated, unfortunately the embargo on Australian fruit was still in force and the public was being penalised, famine prices being paid to America to the detriment of the community generally. Rarotongan Oranges frequently arrived in bad order. It was questionable whether 25 per cent. of

the fruit was available for consumption in a fortnight after landing. Rarotongan Bananas, too, were never satisfactory at this time of the year, being subject to frost and difficult to ripen.

\* \* \*

A petition was prepared by New Zealand fruit merchants requesting the lifting of the embargo on Australian fruit.

#### CITRUS EXPORT GUARANTEE.

The Minister for Commerce has expressed the hope that the export trade in citrus can be developed to the extent of £1,000,000 per annum. The Commonwealth Government has guaranteed growers against loss to the extent of 18/- per case on all citrus fruit exported to Canada and

U.K., and a lesser amount sufficient to cover expenses on citrus fruit exported to the East and other places.

Australia annually produces about 4,650,000 bushels of Oranges and Lemons, but the export trade has not been exploited. Last year about 15,000 cases were sent to Canada and 5,348 cases of Valencias were forwarded to London. It is expected that approximately 100,000 cases will leave for London this year and 9,000 cases to Canada. Last year, Orange exports amounted to 330,000 bushels, of which 260,000 bushels went to New Zealand. Sir George Pearce recently made a statement in the Senate that growers should obtain at least 12/6 a case in Great Britain for Oranges, and would benefit by the preference of 2/4 a case. Even if the whole shipment was lost, growers will lose nothing.

#### Queensland.

##### ARSENIC ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples Returned to Victoria. Local Farmers Fined.

During July the Queensland Health Department returned 68 cases of Apples to Victoria because of the fruit containing traces of arsenate of lead. Under the Queensland Health Act, foodstuffs containing either arsenic or lead are not permitted to be sold. On examination after return it was noted that the traces of spray residue were very slight and surprise was expressed that such drastic action was taken in returning the Apples.

At the Executive meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, the Chairman of the Research Committee, Mr. J. W. Bailey, explained his system of using hydrochloric acid in removing spray stains. Mr. W. A. Thiele stated it was impossible to wash this season's Pears. Hope was expressed that the Queensland authorities would not continue to act in a drastic manner, especially without warning.

\* \* \*

At the Summons Court, Brisbane, on July 11, before Mr. Hishon, P.M., Martin Winsall was charged that on June 6 he delivered to the street markets Cauliflowers which had arsenic adhering to them. Frank Jacob was also charged with delivering Cabbages with traces of arsenic. Both were fined £10. The magistrate asked farmers to take this as a warning. It was probable that the minimum penalties would be exceeded in future cases.



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# Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

## Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

### REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

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#### CITY FRUIT MARKETS.

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Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.  
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White & Son Ltd., London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields, E.1.

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The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge-Street, Sydney.

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## SYDNEY MARKET IN JULY.

**T**RADING during the month was fair, turnover being on a par with previous seasons. Values for Apples and Pears compared favorably with previous months, but Mandarins and Navelns averaged lower rates.

Exports of Oranges for the month totalled 19,000 export cases, while space has been booked in the "Chitral," sailing 11/8/33, for 12,000 cases, and in the "Buteshire," 23/8/33, for 20,000 cases.

**Apples.**—Arrivals from Tasmania were not heavy, while consignments from Victoria and local districts were also on the light side. Demand was steady for all good sorts, and little variation in values took place, the market closing slightly firmer for choice fruit.

**Bananas.**—Supplies were light throughout the month, from both the North Coast and Queensland. Demand fell off on occasions, mainly owing to weather conditions, and values temporarily eased about the middle of the month, but firmed again during the past week. Shipments of Fiji and Norfolk Island fruit arrived as usual during the month, but had little effect on the market.

**Grapefruit.**—Arrivals, although not heavy, were sufficient to meet the quiet demand, and little alteration was noticed in values.

**Lemons.**—Supplies were light from all districts. Factories were operating for peel on a larger scale, and in consequence values moved up to £10 per ton, towards the end of the month. It is estimated that supplies of peel lemons are below normal and values are expected to again move up. With better enquiry from the trade, prices of choice Lemons also improved.

**Mandarins.**—Demand was poor, and this variety has felt the New Zealand embargo to a greater extent than any other. Large firm fruit has moved out at comparatively fair prices, but small or medium sizes were difficult of sale at low values.

**Oranges.**—Demand was very dull for Navelns and Commons. Supplies were not heavy, due to weather conditions and to some extent to the exports to the U.K. During the wet spell about the middle of the month there was a shortage of Navelns and prices moved up temporarily to 7/-, but came back again as consignments increased. The marketing of Oranges in bags has increased this season, and this has undoubtedly assisted in keeping down values. Common Oranges have been in poor enquiry, with consequent low values.

**Passion Fruit.**—Demand has been steady, and with normal supplies practically no alteration in values took place. There is a good enquiry for special fruit, which is scarce.

Pears were in steady demand and cold store stocks are now very depleted. Prices again moved up and all varieties sold at good values throughout the month.

**Pineapples.**—Supplies were normal for the period of the year, and there was little fluctuation in values, which remained round 7/- to 10/-, according to sizes, with some special brands higher.—P. S. Macdermott.

The old-established firm of M. Walters & Co., of Sydney Fruit Markets, are doing a big trade in interstate fruit, particularly Apples and Pears from the orchards near Melbourne. Tasmanian Apples find a ready sale with the firm, and Pears from the Goulburn Valley (Victoria) are also in good demand. Walters and Co. could handle more Pears, particularly Beurre Bosc, and growers who wish to send this variety to Sydney Market, are invited by the firm to send trial lots.

## SYDNEY FRUIT TRADE.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Moving among the Sydney fruit merchants, it is evident that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the City Council in that rents have not been reduced in keeping with the fall of rents among the general community. These rents for stands in the fruit markets have remained the same for over 20 years. This, of course, is burdensome to growers who finally are paying for this service. Another complaint which appears justified is the high rents that have been charged at the temporary market in Burns-street, Sydney. This temporary market was used by the fruit trade to remove the congestion, but owing to certain practical disabilities it is understood that occupancy has decreased by about 40 per cent. Not only are rents deemed to be unnaturally high, but the place is subject to flooding and has caused considerable losses, which are borne by the agents. These matters have formed the subject of correspondence with the City Council, and it is hoped that in the interests of the fruit industry that improvements will follow without further delay.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking on the subject of citrus, Mr. A. J. Cooper, of the City Markets, said the loss of the New Zealand markets was a very severe blow to the New South Wales Orange and Mandarin growers. He trusted success would attend the efforts to export Oranges to Great Britain. With regard to Lemons, Mr. Cooper stated there was a general feeling of regret that the high quality Italian Lemons were now prevented from entering Australia. These Lemons, he said, came in for a limited period during the summer and met a ready demand because of their superior quality and carrying power. So far, the problem of supplying high quality cured summer Lemons from local sources had not been solved. In this matter he takes the opposite view to that expressed by the New South Wales Fruitgrowers' Federation, who fought for the retention of the embargo against the importation of citrus fruits.

Italian citrus can come to Australia, providing it has a clean certificate, but the heavy duty, combined with primage, and sales tax on the top of those two items, is a complete barrier to importation.

Mr. Cooper's business, which has been established for 40 years, includes the handling of fruits from N.S.W. districts and interstate fruits. He is also a fruit importer and exporter.

Mr. Cooper believes in a free interchange of products between countries, provided certain quarantine and pest control methods are observed, believing that Australia has to depend on the export of her primary products, including fruit. In seeking an export trade, Australia must "play the game" with other countries.

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**CITRUS INVESTIGATOR.****MR. J. S. Vagg, Griffith, N.S.W., Appointed.**

Mr. J. S. Vagg, shed manager of the Griffith Producers' Company, has been selected by the Federal Citrus Council as the representative of the Australian citrus industry, who will proceed to England to investigate the marketing

of overseas citrus fruits overseas. Ten years ago Mr. Vagg went to California on behalf of the Griffith Producers' Co. to study American methods of marketing and packing and remodelled the local packing shed on his return and installed a modern plant. The Commonwealth Government, which is contributing £500 towards his expenses, has confirmed Mr. Vagg's appointment. He will leave for London about August 11.

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Sydney, and Growers.

**Apple Packing and Grading.**

A visit to the Sydney fruit markets early in July revealed the varying qualities of fruits offered for sale. With regard to the Apples, it was evident on inspecting fruit consigned from growers that interstate consignees would need to pay particular attention to Sydney market requirements if they were to hold their own with Apples produced in New South Wales. In the interstate fruit there was a notable absence of strawboards and lining paper. Many cases were of rough hardwood with brands stencilled thereon and different from the neat appearance of the smooth white cases with colored labels from N.S.W. packing sheds. At one fruit merchant's store, particularly favorable reference was made to the Batlow Packing House from whence long lines of standardised fruit were received. These long lines were ideal. Much of the fruit now arriving from Victoria and Tasmania comes in odd consignments of differing varieties and varying sizes. Even where growers are sending up to 50 cases of one variety, the consignment included several sizes. These odd sizes are difficult to clear even at reduced prices.

At the time of our visit, Rome Beauties from N.S.W. neatly packed in clean cases were bringing 10/- per case, whereas the same variety from Victoria realised 6/-. Because of having to travel the longer distances, growers are urged to use strawboards and lining paper, in fact, the export pack should be adopted for the Sydney market. Jonathans from the Somerville district were bringing from 8/- to 8/6; the same fruit would have brought 10/- if strawboards and lining paper had been used.

Mr. J. Holmes of Holmes & Co. Pty. Ltd., when interviewed, stated it was the buyer of the larger quantities who did not hesitate about paying the better prices. It was easier to sell 100 or 200 cases at a good figure to such a buyer than to clear the odd lots of differing varieties and sizes. Much warehouse space is wasted in stacking and displaying the varying varieties and sizes. Mr. Holmes has been receiving interstate fruit for many years and urges interstate growers to pack and grade with the utmost care and to use strawboard and lining paper.

Some of the best samples of N.S.W. grown Delicious Apples have been disposed of by the Sunnyside Orchards Ltd., at their store in the City Fruit Markets recently, at good prices. A splendid line from Batlow realised 15/- per case. They were perfectly packed and the boxes used were attractively labelled.

**Rents in Sydney Markets.**—Despite the universal fall in rents during the depression, the fruit merchants at the Sydney Markets did not experience any relief. They still pay the same rents for their small 6 x 12 feet space that has been charged for the past twenty years.

**SYDNEY AGENTS FINED.****Failure to Account Alleged.**

In the Summons Division of the Central Police Court, Sydney, before Mr. Flynn, S.M., recently, an inspector of the Farm Produce Agency, John Burrows, proceeded against several persons on charges of infringement of the Farm Produce Agents Act, relating to sales of fruit and vegetables on commission.

A. E. McFadden and Colin Archer were proceeded against on three informations, alleging failure to account to H. Chapman (Griffith), P. Barnes (Griffith), and W. Beveridge (Chipping Norton) for purchase money on the sale of fruit. It was stated that over £200 was owing to

different growers, although not by the present defendants. On each charge defendants were fined £1 and 6/- costs, and ordered to refund the amount owing.

Carl Salter and Archie Salter, trading as Salter Bros., were also proceeded against on three informations alleging failure to pay Ray Meyer (Richmond), F. Schulbert (Leeton), and A. D. Stevenson (Leeton) sums owing to them. The default to growers was stated to be £1,452. A fine of £1 was imposed, with 6/- costs, and an order for the payment of compensation was made.

W. E. Lewer, trading as Fruiterers' Supply Co., was proceeded against for failing to account for proceeds of sale to P. Watton (North Ryde), R. Brown (Holgate), and J. Parker (Wedderburn). There was an approximate shortage of £200. A fine of £1, with 6/- costs, was also imposed and an order for compensation made.

**New South Wales.**

**Sydney** (31/7/33).—The Market Representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows:—Apples: Cleo, 4/- to 8/-; Demo, 5/- to 9/-; Crofton, 6/- to 8/6; Del., 4/- to 14/-, few 15/-; G. Smith, 3/6 to 10/-; French Crab, 4/- to 7/-; Jon., 4/- to 10/-; L. Pippin, 3/- to 6/-; R. Beauty, 4/- to 9/-; Sturmer Pippin, 4/- to 6/-; Scarlet P., 5/- to 7/6. Pears: B. Bosc, 4/- to 8/-; Howell 4/- to 6/6; Packham's T., 6/- to 12/-; W. Cole, 6/- to 12/-; Jos., 5/- to 12/-; W. Nelis, 6/- to 10/-; Glou Morceau, 6/- to 11/-. Bananas (Qld and N.S.W.), 16/- to 25/-, few higher; Custard Apples (Qld), 2/6 to 4/6. Citrus: Lemons, N.S.W., local 3/- to 6/-, M.I.A. 4/- to 6/-; Oranges, Common, 2/- to 3/-; Joppa, 3/- to 4/-; Pateros: River, 3/- to 4/-; Grapefruit, N.S.W., 4/- to 6/-; Specia and Marsh's Seedless, 7/- to 10/-; Mandarins, Thorny, 2/- to 3/-, half; Emperor, 1/6 to 3/-; Navels, N.S.W., 4/- to 6/-; Papaws, 7/- to 10/-, colored to 11/-; Pineapples, Qld, 7/- to 9/-; Passion Fruit, N.S.W., 4/- to 6/-, few higher; N.S.W., inferior, 2/- to 3/6 half. Dark fruit is scarce, most arrivals showing a greenness. Strawberries (Qld), trays, 2/- to 4/-; Tomatoes, Qld, Bowen and Prosperine, 4/- to 7/-; N.S.W., few colored only, to 15/-; N.S.W., repacked, 12/- to 16/-.

**NEW MARKETS FOR SYDNEY.**

A scheme for new fruit and vegetable markets in Sydney has just been completed, the cost of which is estimated at £353,000. Included in this sum is the amount of £225,000 already expended on land resumptions. Another £125,000 need to be raised for further land resumptions and the erection of the new markets. The plans provide for the new markets covering an additional 190,000 square feet, and allowing for 538 additional stalls 8 ft. by 3 ft. The Continental style of design has been closely followed. The stalls will be placed back to back under a terraced roof and enclosed walls have been eliminated. Lorries will back into their respective stalls from a series of main approaches. Growers and dealers in conference will discuss the adaptability of these markets, and any new features suggested. If approved, to raise the necessary finance it is proposed that the council should float an immediate loan of £100,000 with the balance to come from revenue.

Asparagus plots should be divided into beds, 4½ feet wide, leaving 2 feet between each bed for alleys. If planted in rows, it is necessary to leave 3 feet between each row.



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Telegraphic Address—"Citrus" Sydney.

### SYDNEY SPRAY MAN VISITS W. AUST.

Mr. J. L. Small, representing the fruit spray department of William Cooper and Nephews (Aust.) Ltd., Sydney, passed through Melbourne early in June on his way to Sydney from Western Australia. Mr. Small spent six weeks in the western State and speaks most appreciatively of the fruit industry there. Growers were harvesting good crops of Apples, Pears, Citrus, etc. Apple growers, states Mr. Small, were conducting their orchards on good lines. The West Australian fruit industry was to be congratulated on being free of black spot and codlin moth, as a consequence the export Apples were of high quality with no problem of spray residue removal.

Mr. Small was particularly impressed with the Illawarra Orchard, at Karragullen. All varieties appeared

to bear well, some Yates trees were carrying seven bushels to the tree. Mr. Small noted that the vineyard districts were not subject to downy mildew. Further, stone fruit trees were not subject to green Peach aphis through the over-wintering of the eggs. A visit was paid to orchards in Capel, Donnybrook and Argyle, in company with Mr. G. W. Wickens, Superintendent of Horticulture, who gave appreciated pruning demonstrations.

**Oranges Exported.**—On June 24, the "Otranto" left Sydney with 20,000 cases of Oranges for England. The shipment was made up as follows:—5,000 cases from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; 3,000 from Gosford and Niagara Park; 5,000 cases from Wyong and Kurrajong, and 8,000 cases from mainly hill and coastal areas.

## MELBOURNE FRUIT MARKETING HOURS.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association the annual report stated a move was made during the year by the wholesale merchants to have the hours of opening markets altered to a later hour; one reason given was that fruit arriving from the country by rail missed the early market. The City Council asked for the opinion of the Advisory Committee: Messrs. J. W. Aspinall, C. George and E. W. Thompson. That body met and decided to remain as at present, viz., 4 o'clock Saturdays and 5 o'clock remaining days, that decision being accepted by the Markets Committee.

**Queensland Fruit in Melbourne.**—From figures obtained from Mr. A. V. Wilson, Melbourne representative of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Queensland, the following Queensland fruit and vegetables arrived in Melbourne from June 24 to July 25:—19,975 cases Bananas, 8,691 Pineapples, 6,185 Beans, 1,062 boxes Strawberries, 336 cases Custard Apples, 254 cases Papaws, 236 cases citrus, 158 cases Tomatoes, 31 cases ginger, as well as a number of cases of Peanuts, Passion Fruit, mixed fruit, Chillies, Marrows, Peas.

**Fijian Bananas.**—A shipment of 374 cases of Fijian Bananas arrived in Melbourne on July 17 by the "Karoola." The "Monterey" landed 265 additional cases on June 21.

## CITRUS AT RED CLIFFS.

At the annual meeting of the Red Cliffs branch of the V.C.C.A., Mr. A. E. Cameron presiding, tribute was paid to Mr. G. Beith for his services as Secretary. Office-bearers were elected:—Mr. A. E. Cameron, President; Mr. W. Hollins, Vice-President; Mr. G. Beith, Secretary; Committee, Messrs. G. Butler, C. H. Cameron, W. Hollins, C. McNally, A. E. Cameron, with power to add.

## CALIFORNIAN LETTUCE IN LONDON.

Messrs. Dan Wuille & Co. Ltd., London, recently received the first commercial consignment of Californian lettuce ever to reach Great Britain. They arrived direct from growers and took six weeks to reach London, yet they were as fresh and tender as when supplied on the New York market. Each case contained about 60 head of "Iceberg Head" lettuce which were packed between layers of ice. The average weight of each lettuce was 1 lb. being practically all heart. Very great interest was taken in the consignment by the trade and further developments in the business are to be expected.—"Fruit Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal," London.

## FRUIT BUYERS

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## Victoria.

**Melbourne (31/7/33).**—Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association were:—Apples, Per Case: Eating, to 6/-; cooking, to 3/-. Bananas: Q'lnd, double case, green, 8's and 9's, 20/- to 21/-; 7's, 18/- to 19/-; 6's, 15/- to 17/-; rust-affected fruit lower. Cust. Apples, 5/- to 7/- half case. Lemons, case, 5/- to 7/-. Mandarins: N.S.W., 4/- to 5/-; Vic. and S. Aust., best, to 7/-; small and inferior, lower. Navel Oranges: N.S.W., 4/- to 6/-; Vic., 4/- to 8/-; S. Aust., 6/- to 8/-; few specials higher. Oranges: Jaffas, 5/- to 6/-; Poormans and Seville Oranges, 5/- to 7/-; Grapefruit, 5/- to 9/-. Passion Fruit, best, to 10/-; inferior, lower, per case. Pineapples, double case, 8/- to 10/-. Papaws, 9/- to 12/- double case.

**Melbourne (27/7/33).**—The Melbourne Market Manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia (Mr. Kitchin-Kerr) reports sales as follows:—Navel Oranges, average Vic. and N.S.W. standards, 6/-, best counts; a few 6/6; large, from 4/-; selected unwrapped standards, to 7/6; selected wrapped, 9/-; a few specially selected wrapped higher. Mandarins, mature red varieties, 160-248, to 8/-; 250-300, to 6/-; smaller, from 2/-; others lower. Sydney Emperors, 4/- to 5/-, good counts; a few to 6/-; small difficult of sale. Grapefruit, average standards, 6/-, best counts; a few 7/-; selected standards, 54-75, 9/- to 10/-; a few specially selected wrapped higher. Sevilles, standards to 75 count, a few to 7/-; a few specially selected higher; small, nominally to 5/-. Poormans, a few to 7/-. Lemons, average standards, 6/-, best counts; a few selected to 8/-.

## South Australia.

**Adelaide (28/7/33).**—Apples (eating), 4/- to 5/- case; do. (cooking), 3/- to 4/-; Bananas (Q'lnd), 24/- to 28/- case; Lemons, 3/- to 4/- case; Oranges (common), 4/-; do. (Mandarin), 6/- to 8/- case; do. (Navel), 5/- to 7/- case; do. (Poorman), 4/- case; Passion Fruit, 14/- to 16/- case; Pears (eating), 5/- to 7/- case; Pineapples, 14/- to 16/- case.

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fruit industry.

"The Fruit World," Box 1944  
G.P.O., Melbourne.



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PROMPT RETURNS

"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"

## NEW VARIETY OF BEAN.

Stayley's Brown Beauty is Appreciated.

**A** NEW VARIETY of Bean is coming off to the Australian market; this is known as Stayley's Brown Beauty. As a matter of fact, this variety has long passed its experimental stage, it having been grown for the past seven years by Miss A. A. Martin on her property at Wy-Yung, Bairnsdale, Vic., and has proved under adverse conditions to be very prolific, both as a seed and green Bean producer respectively.

The following are notes regarding the variety:—Planting room, four to six inches. The green plant has a heavy foliage and requires more room for expansion than other varieties. It has proved particularly disease-resistant, and exceptionally hardy, under unfavorable climatic conditions. The pods compare favorably with prime Canadian Wonders. As many as eight pickings of green Beans have been taken from one crop, and these being of superior quality and very fleshy, are ready sellers at good prices.



New Bean:—Stayley's Brown Beauty.

## APPLE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

Victorian fruitgrowers have launched an Apple Advertising Campaign, opening with a large advertisement in the Melbourne "Herald" on August 7, from which reprints are being taken for display in fruiterers' shops. Price tickets have also been printed to display in windows, the Apples to be sold at per dozen instead of per lb. This feature of selling Apples, also Pears, Peaches and large fruits by number instead of by weight has been sought for some time past. The "Fruit World" has consistently advocated the selling of large fruits by num-

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ber instead of by weight. Advertising slides are appearing in fifteen picture theatres around Melbourne. Arrangements are being made for articles to be published recommending Apples for health. The funds have, so far, been subscribed by growers and cool stores Associations. It is hoped that business houses interested in the fruit industry, also distributors, will assist financially. The Hon. Publicity Director is Mr. J. K. Heughan, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. E. Boardman, Editor of the "Fruit World."

**Doncaster.**—The cool stores are still holding fairly heavy stocks of Apples and Pears. Consignments are being sent to Sydney, where good prices, especially for Pears, are being maintained. Stored Apples are being marketed in Melbourne with prices on the up-grade.

**GRUBBING**

WITH A  
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A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days

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In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

## Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne

Stand numbers are as indicated in parentheses.

- H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
- T. STOTT & SONS (26).
- H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
- A. E. PITTS (14).
- J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
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- DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).
- SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17).
- A. MILLIS & SONS PTY. LTD. (34).
- W. A. WATKINS (5).
- P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
- R. RENOFS (22).
- G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
- F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
- R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
- J. HYMAN & SON (51).

J. D. FRASER, Secretary, 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne

### BRITISH APPLE MARKET IMPROVES.

London (July 28).—The demand for Apples has improved. Tas. Granny Smith, 5/6 to 10/6 case; Sturmer, 3/- to 6/9; Rokewood, 5/6 to 6/6; Demo., 5/9 to 7/8; Vic. Yates, 5/- to 8/3; Granny, 6/- to 12/-; Romes, 4/- to 8/3; Rokewood, 5/- to 9/3; N.S.W. Granny 10/- to 15/-; Rokewood, 10/- to 11/-; Londons, 5/- to 5/6; W.A. Yates, 6/9 to 7/9; Rokewood, 9/-; Granny, 10/9 to 14/-; Doherty, 11/- to 12/- a case.

### Western Australia.

Perth (24/7/33).—Apples, Jons., dumps, 6/- to 7/6; Dunn's Seedling, 7/- to 10/- (others from 5/-); R. Beauty, 7/- to 10/6; Yates, 7/- to 11/- (special to 12/9, others from 5/-); G. Smith, 8/- to 12/6 (special to 18/6); Cleo., 6/- to 9/- (special to 10/6); Doherty, 5/- to 9/-; Del., 8/- to 10/- (special to 11/3); Rokewood, 6/- to 9/-. Citrus: Navels, flats, 3/- to 5/-; others from 2/-; dumps, 5/- to 7/- (special to 8/9, others from 4/-); Lemons, 2/- to 4/-; Mandarins, 6/- to 8/6 (inferior from 3/-); Tomatoes, flats, 16/6; half bushels, to 14/-.

### VALUABLE POULTRY HINTS.

Fruitgrowers and others who keep poultry on their holdings will find much to interest them in the August issue of the "Australasian Poultry World," now on sale. The issue contains many special features, and problems connected with the management of brooders, and the rearing of chickens will be found specially helpful at this season of the year. Breeding for Large Eggs; Duck Farming; Country and Metropolitan Show Re-

ports and Comments; Methods of Handling Broody Hens, and many other subjects are also included. The "Answers to Queries" also contain much useful information, while special sections devoted to Home Notes, Bantams, Pigeon Breeding, and Aviary Notes go to make up 100 pages of brightly written and well-illustrated news, while the issue contains the advertising announcements of all the leading breeders and suppliers of poultry requisites, foods and equipment.

### New Zealand.

Dunedin (21/7/33).—The wet, cold weather experienced has had a depressing effect on business generally, and particularly on sales of fruit. Our retailers are, at the present moment, having a most anxious time. They complain of the scarcity of Australian fruits. The Island Oranges are not keeping. Navel Oranges, Mandarins, Pineapples and Passion Fruit are being offered freely from Australia, and they cannot purchase, while America is shipping increased quantities of Cherries, Plums and Apricots on to the market, but prices are prohibitive, and the public are suffering for the want of reasonably cheap citrus fruits. Fortunately, ample supplies of Niue and Samoan Bananas are available. Some nice consignments of Apples and Pears continue to arrive, and these command good values. During the week we received and sold:—Half-cases: Pears, W. Nelis, 3/6 to 5/-. Bushel Cases: Apples, Otago Central, Jons., 4/- to 7/-; Del., 6/- to 10/-; Sturmers, 5/- to 8/6; cookers, choice, 5/- to 7/-, others 2/- to 3/-. Pears, cookers, 7/- to 8/-; Poormans Oranges, 7/- to 8/-. Lemons, N.Z., 23/- to 26/-; Cal., 75/- American Cases: Oranges, Vals., 47/6; Bananas, ripe Niues, 18/-; Grapefruit, 47/6.

Copies may be obtained for 6d. at all newsagents or direct from the Horticultural Press Pty. Ltd., 439 Kent-street, Sydney, or 78a Victoria-street, Melbourne, at 6/- per annum posted.

**Victoria Markets Extension.**—Plans for the reconstruction of portion of the Victoria Market, Melbourne, have been prepared by officials of the Melbourne City Council. The cost will be £25,000.

**S. AFRICAN CITRUS EXCHANGE.****Successful Year Recorded.**

**A**T THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, held at Pretoria, another successful season was reported. Captain J. P. Barker, of White River, presided. Particular emphasis during the discussions was laid on South Africa maintaining a uniform standard of export fruit and on the value of the Ottawa preferences and the necessity for the Government subsidy to be continued. Extracts from the Chairman's remarks are as follows:—

111,173 $\frac{1}{4}$  shipping tons of Union and Rhodesian fruits were exported in 1932, which was less than the record year of 1930, when 112,968 tons were exported, but in 1930 practically the whole of Rhodesian-grown fruit was exported through Union ports, whereas, in 1932, a big proportion was shipped through Beira.

Citrus fruit marketed overseas realised £1,151,128 gross, which after deduction of freight and other charges, left £777,495 sterling available for transfer to South Africa. Oranges marketed in 1932 averaged 16/0.3 sterling per case gross, and 10/9.4 net, compared with 14/1.8 and 8/4.8 respectively during 1931.

The relative figures for Grapefruit were 17/3.4 gross and 12/2.1 net for 1932, compared with 12/5 and 7/0.2. Figures quoted were in British sterling and subject to an average deduction of about 28 per cent. for bank exchange. Against that loss, the payment of the Government subsidy must be set off, which, of course, was a great help to every citrus grower. The prospects for the coming season were good. The Ottawa Agreements would place them in an advantageous position to compete in the United Kingdom. It would be unwise to plan marketing policies for the future on the assumption that the benefits of the Ottawa Agreements would be enjoyed for all time. They must maintain touch with other markets which they have been developing.

The administrative expenses of the Citrus Exchange in London amounted to £5,161 in 1932, which showed a decrease of £435 compared with 1931. Total expenditure in South Africa was £8,848, a decrease of £758 as compared with the previous year. £3,300 had been provided for investigation into waste, but only £889 had been expended while of £7,000 provided as a reserve for the development of new markets, £6,363 was still available. Net revenue for the year was £25,981, of which £25,422 net was received in respect of the levy. Gross revenue from the levy was £27,746, as against £25,102 last year.

In 1927 only 24 per cent. of citrus exported from South

Africa was shipped through the Exchange, whereas in 1932, 74 per cent. was exported through them.

Mr. B. W. Harlow, overseas representative of the Exchange stated in a report that in regard to the Ottawa Agreements, South Africa citrus growers would enjoy a big advantage over California, whilst Brazil would be placed about level instead of enjoying an advantage which she had in the past of approximately 2/6 per case. Under normal conditions it is estimated that the cost of a case of Californian Oranges at the steamer's side is 12/-. To this must be added 3/6 for freight and 1/6 for U.K. charges, and a duty of 2/6 per case plus an exchange loss of about 4/- brings the total out-of-pocket expenses to 23/6, and at this figure Californian Oranges must be entirely excluded from the U.K. markets.

Latest figures from Brazil give an average cost at the steamer's side 6/6, freight 3/6, duty 2/6, United Kingdom costs 1/6, making a total of 14/-. There is no exchange loss. Brazil must at this figure be a serious competitor with South Africa, but there are other qualifying factors. With a high minimum selling figure required to meet costs there will be an incentive to the Brazilian shipper to exercise greater care over the quality of the fruit he exports in the future.

From the South African viewpoint, the immediate effects of the Ottawa Agreements could be summarised as follows:—

The practical elimination of Californian competition. Restriction of Brazilian quantities and a higher standard of quality, if that is procurable. If it is not, then a still greater restriction in quantity must follow. Restriction of activity in planting and future development in Brazil owing to uncertainty engendered by the new fiscal policy of the United Kingdom and the fear that still further tariff restrictions may be imposed in the future.

**MANAGEMENT OF DUCKS.**

"Khaki" (Myrniong) writes:—

Ques. 1.—I would like a balanced ration to feed to 34 ducks for egg production, from the following food stuffs: Pollard, bran, crushed barley, crushed wheat and meat meal. I have been feeding lucerne pollard with the morning mash and chaffed green barley with the evening mash.

Ans. 1.—2½ lb. pollard, 1½ lb. bran, ¼ lb. barley, ½ lb. wheat meal, ½ lb. meat meal, 1½ quarts lucerne pollard, 2 quarts green barley.

Ques. 2.—Is bone meal necessary for adult ducks when meat meal (either S.M.P. or Dandy) is used?

Ans. 2.—No. Bone meal is a great help to ducks during the moult.

Ques. 3.—I sometimes give a little wheat after the evening mash, about half an oz. per bird. Is this advisable?

Ans. 3.—Yes, especially on a cold night.

Ques. 4.—Could you tell me a suitable mash for young ducklings?

Ans. 4.—First week, equal parts pollard and bran, with a little fine grit added to mixture. Second week, two parts pollard, 1 part bran, 1 part wheat meal. After second week, gradually add chaffed green feed up to 20 per cent. When six weeks old, a little meat meal can be added.

Ques. 5.—Should the ducks be given salts at regular intervals? If so, what sort and how much?

Ans. 5.—When plenty of green feed is available, salts are not necessary.

(Answers kindly supplied by Mr. N. Gillies, Heidelberg.)

You can get

**A Higher Price for Your Fruit**

by consigning it to:—

**ORCHARD FRUIT SUPPLIES CO.  
Rockhampton, Queensland**

This Company owns five Retail Fruit Shops as well as running a substantial Wholesale and Country trade, and can get you the best possible prices for your fruit.

Prompt advices and returns.

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## AUSTRALIAN PUBLICITY IN BRITAIN.

## A Story of Splendid Achievement.

A USTRALIA HAS EVERY REASON to be proud of her trade publicity campaign in Great Britain. With an expenditure of about £60,000 per annum, penetrating publicity methods have been used—not simply newspaper and poster announcements, but the definite work of interviewing shopkeepers and opening new avenues for the distribution of Australian products. Mr. A. E. Hyland is the Publicity Director in Britain; he is loaned to the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee by the Victorian Railways Department. The work of Mr. Hyland and his capable staff is highly esteemed.

Since the inauguration of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee some six years ago, the sum of £380,000 has been wisely expended. Of this sum £220,000 was contributed by primary producers, and the trade and the balance, £160,000 being a subsidy from the Commonwealth Government.

**Genesis of the Movement.**—When the control of the dried fruits industry was established by Act of Parliament, it was transparently clear to the Control Board that the principal market for Australian dried fruits was the United Kingdom. As part of the programme for capturing this market, the sum of £20,000 was allotted for publicity in the United Kingdom. However, on observing the efforts of other sections of the Australian producers to gain a substantial footing in Britain, a conference was called, with the result that trade publicity in Britain was organised on a sound basis with a far-reaching policy able to command the goodwill of the producers and Government here and the wholesale and retail trade in Britain. For this far-sighted policy, the best thanks of Australian producers are due to the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board. Mr. A. F. Bell, a member of that Board, has been Chairman of the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee from its inception. Each year the dried fruits industry has contributed the substantial sum of £20,000 for trade publicity in the United Kingdom. This year the contribution from the dairy

produce industry will be around the same figure, while substantial sums are contributed by the canned fruits industry, the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council (in conjunction with the National Fruit Trades' Federation in Great Britain), also from the egg exporting interests. The Committee is a voluntary one. Producers may be assured that their interests are being well served in the present orderly, progressive and penetrating methods for increasing the sale of Australian products in the United Kingdom.

**Contacting British Consumers.**—The outlined methods include newspaper and magazine space, editorial articles, posters on hoardings, posters on sides of buses, window displays, recipe books, color printing matter and artistic advertising designs for shopkeepers, cinema shows, the addressing of meetings of shopkeepers, personal calls on shopkeepers, and inducing them to stock Australian goods, displays at trade exhibitions.

The following are a few extracts from Mr. Hyland's monthly report for the month of April, 1933:

Press advertisements, 224; 100 large vans working from Liverpool, Manchester and London, carried posters 150 ft. wide by 80 ft. deep; 300 dried fruit and butter posters were exhibited on vans in all parts of the country; 50 London buses carried streamers advertising Australian dried fruits and butter; 200 posters on hoardings; electric sign advertising in Liverpool, Manchester and London; electric touring van made a great show traversing streets, has visited 183 towns and cities, exhibiting Australian advertisements 18,600 times; editorial publicity, 388 single column inches; 42,000 copies of cookery book disposed of since November last; 2,824 letters received during March; outgoing mail 1,565; 4,466 sets of advertising material delivered to wholesalers and retailers during March. These were sent in response to actual enquiries and represent actual window shows of Australian goods; nine members of the staff visited Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Sunderland West, Hartlepool, Bedford, Crewe, Chester, Hanley, Walsall, Worcester, Northampton, Coventry, Gloucester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Norwich, Macclesfield, London, Buxton, Hyde, total calls 137; new accounts 139 butter, 10 dried and



Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce,  
P.C., and Mrs. Bruce,  
examining Australian  
fresh fruit at Australia  
House on May 2,  
1933.

canned fruit, 54 canned fruit. Window displays 188. Audience at cinema shows, 19,907. Samples of dried fruits, butter and recipe books with list of traders stocking Australian goods were distributed to housewives at cinema shows.

Films were shown in 47 centres, the films including "Dairying in Australia," "Australian Butter," "Animals of Australia," "The Woolly West," "Apples," "Concentrated Sunshine," "Dairy Farming," "Fruit Canning," "Sydney Bridge," "This is Australia," "Sugar Cane Growing," "Wealth in Eggs," "Canberra," "Apple-growing in Tasmania," "Sons of Anzacs," "Dairying in Queensland," "Production of Raisins and Currents," etc. Lantern lectures were delivered in 39 influential centres.

**Fresh Fruits.**—At the time of preparing the foregoing report, plans were completed for a huge drive of advertising Australian Apples and Pears. The programme included the successful methods which had been adopted on previous occasions, i.e. press publicity, posters on hoardings and van sides, colored printing and advertising designs for retail shops, lantern lectures, cinema shows and stunt advertising of various kinds. During the visit of the Australian cricketers, much favorable publicity for Australian Apples is given.

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Addressing the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council in January, 1933, Mr. J. B. Mills, President of the Council, who had just returned from London, said he had closely examined the publicity work of Mr. Hyland and his staff, and he had nothing but praise for the efficiency of the enterprise. Australian fresh fruit was advertised favorably in scores of different ways, and he was satisfied that Australian fruit producers were receiving good value for their money.

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The Minister for Commerce (Mr. F. H. Stewart) attended a meeting of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity, held at Melbourne on June 7. Mr. A. F. Bell presided. There were also present Mr. E. J. Mulvany, Secretary, Department of Commerce and Departmental

Officers; Mr. H. Osborne (Dairy Produce), Colonel C. E. Merrett (canned fruits), R. E. Boardman, Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

The Chairman gave a summary of the genesis of the Publicity Committee and its operations over six years, appreciating Mr. Hyland's services and thanking the Government for its support to this enterprise. Continuing, the Chairman stated that occasionally there was criticism from ill-informed persons, chiefly from globetrotters who obtained hasty, but false impressions. Work of constructive national value was being ably performed. Some folk at times were confused between the work of the Empire Marketing Board and that of the Trade Publicity Committee. A rapid summary would be that the Empire Marketing Board used a large canvas for general Empire sentiment, and the various British Dominions painted in their details. The Australian Trade Publicity Committee thus emphasised Australian goods, while the Empire Marketing Board spoke in large terms regarding the Empire.

Mr. H. Osborne, who had just returned from a visit to Ottawa and England, said the work of Mr. Hyland and the Publicity Staff was of great value. Mr. Hyland was an untiring officer. He and his staff were always at work introducing Australian goods into stores and shops, and constantly increasing the volume of trade.

The Minister, in reply, thanked the Committee for its valued work. He was pleased to have made this personal contact with the Committee, and he would be able to speak with confidence in Cabinet or in Parliament regarding the constructive work accomplished.

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The Minister, accompanied by his officers and members of the Publicity Committee, then visited the Cinema Branch of the Department of Commerce, St. Kilda-road, where a display of moving pictures was given by the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. L. T. Maplestone. The pictures showed Australian industries and various phases of Australian life. Keen appreciation was expressed for this entertaining and valuable display.

## SUPPORT CO-OPERATION

By Consigning your  
FRUIT to the

## Producers' Distributing Society Ltd.

(Late Coastal Farmers' Co-operative  
Society Ltd.)

Agents for —

"BLACK LEAF 40"  
and all Orchard Requirements

Melbourne	Sydney
Newcastle	Hobart
Launceston	Devonport

## Cooksley & Co.

(W. P. COOKSLEY)

Reliable Fruit Agents

Over 30 Years Experience

TRY THEM!

Telegraphic Address:  
'COOKSLEYS,' BRISBANE

## Fruit Exchange, Brisbane

QUEENSLAND

Shipping No. 29

Reference : Commercial Banking  
Co. of Sydney Ltd.

## Australasian POULTRY WORLD

ALL NEWSAGENTS

6d. Per Copy      6/- Per Annum

## Ship Your Oranges, Lemons, Grapes to New Zealand



All consignments for  
this market will have  
careful attention and  
realise highest prices  
if sent to

## The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Limited, Dunedin

Personal supervision of  
every consignment.

Cheques posted promptly.

Drop us a Line or Cable:  
"Peachbloom," Dunedin.

## Queensland

**Stanthorpe.**—Recently a large meeting of deciduous fruitgrowers at Stanthorpe carried a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, and a deputation waited on the Minister for Agriculture, requesting that this district be removed from the sphere of the Fruit Marketing Act.

Owing to the heavy increase in production, Stanthorpe fruit was in excess of immediate local requirements, consequently a stabilisation fund was established by a levy to meet losses incurred by the C.O.D. in purchasing surplus fruit for resale. The prices paid by the C.O.D. were less than those offering from exporters. The policy of the C.O.D. was severely criticised.

Following the public meeting above referred to, the C.O.D. called a public meeting, probably the largest ever held in Stanthorpe, about 700 persons attending. The Hon. F. W. Bulcock, Minister for Agriculture, presided. The points under dispute were openly debated, the outcome being that the matters in dispute were cleared up. The Manager of the C.O.D., Mr. Ranger, gave details of the stabilisation policy. He pointed out that the Committee had power to exempt any growers from the operations of the Act. The motion of no-confidence which was to have been put to the meeting was withdrawn.

As a result of the interest aroused by means of the public meetings, the district has been stirred into renewed activity, and it is felt that by goodwill and co-operation, a big forward step will be made.

**Brisbane (24/7/33).**—Q'd. Navel Oranges, local 4/- to 7/-, special 8/- to 9/-; Q'd. Oranges, 4/- to 6/-, special 6/6 to 7/-; Q'd. Mandarins, Glens, special 9/- to 10/- case, other grades 5/- to 7/-; Emperors, 4/- to 7/-; Scarlet, 4/- to 6/-, special 7/-; Fewtrells, 3/- to 5/- case; local Lemons, 2/6 to 5/6 half case; Navel Oranges from the south, 6/- to 7/6; smooth-leaf Pines, 3/- to 4/6 case; Ripley Pines, 3/- to 4/6 case; local Papaws, best 3/-, inferior 6d. to 2/- case; Gumnalda Papaws, 2/6 to 3/6; Passion Fruit, best 4/- to 5/-, special 7/- case, inferior 1/6 to 2/6; Cust. Apples, 2/- to 3/6 case; Grapefruit, 2/- to

4/- case; Vic. Apples, Jons, 6/- to 10/6; Vic. Pears, Jos., 10/- to 12/-; W.C., 6/- to 11/-; W.N., 9/- to 10/-; B.P., 7/- to 8/- case; Tas. Apples, Jons, 8/- to 10/6; Demo., 9/- to 10/-; S.P.M., 7/- to 9/6; Crofts, 9/- to 10/-; Cleos., 7/- to 10/-; F.C., 7/6 to 8/6; S.T.P., 7/- to 9/6; Statesman, 7/- to 10/-; Pears were steady, and for Tas. offerings the rates were W.N., 8/- to 12/6; southern Lemons, from 11/- case.

### BANANA FLOUR IN GERMANY.

**B**ANANA FLOUR is utilised in Germany for mixing with cocoa, etc., to prepare invalid foodstuffs and various patent feeding mixtures for adults and children. The pharmaceutical manufacturing trade also purchases moderate amounts for similar purposes. The industry is concentrated in Hamburg, and one firm practically controls the trade. The concern has a special electrical and air-cooling method of manufacture which retains the vitamins of the raw fruit and produces a fine white flour. The plantain is used as the raw material for the production of the flour. The fruit is also dried and exported in the form of chips. The sources of supply shipping the best material are stated to be West Africa, Honduras and Jamaica. Ecuador has commenced shipping both the dried and fresh fruit and hopes to build up a large trade in this article. The local product is sold under the trade name of "Bokkoko," and is sold also in Central Europe, the Baltic countries and in France. During 1932 the estimated German production of Banana flour was approximately 1,500 tons.

### Irishman's Idea of Freedom.

When told that Ireland had gained certain freedom in government, Paddy exclaimed: "Hurrah for Ireland. Now every wan can do as he plases, and those that wont do as they plase we'll make them do as they plase."

Wife: "I had to marry you to find out how stupid you were."

Husband: "You ought to have known that when I asked you."

**Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit  
but Consign it to**

## HEDLEY GEEVES LIMITED

Telegraphic Address:  
"Apples, Brisbane."

(Hedley Geeves, Managing Director)

Registered Shipping No. 6.

### FRUIT EXCHANGE

BRISBANE

#### SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

**Victoria:** Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.  
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.  
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

**Tasmania:** State Fruit Advisory Board.  
**New South Wales:** N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.  
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

## ROBSONS LIMITED

(Wm. Robson, Managing Director)

Guarantee satisfaction to Clients. Send us a trial consignment.

**FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, Qld.**

*Account Sales and Cheques sent promptly.*

Shipping No. 28.

Highest Prices.

Prompt Returns.

**A. S. BARR**  
FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE.  
QUEENSLAND.

*Wholesale Fruit Merchant  
and Growers' Agent.*

A Trial Solicited. Returns Speak for Themselves.  
Established 1888. Shipping No. 19.